7 APR 1933

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# The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XXI NO 89 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1933 SIXTEEN PAGES

# M. P. SUGGESTS INDIAN MISSION FOR MACDONALD

## Out Of The Gloaming.

A Burmese M.L.A. told the Assembly that India was ruled politically from Whitehall, intellectually from Madras and economically from Bombay. Bombay should not tolerate this insult to Mr. Jayakar who with Sir T. B. rules India politically as well as culturally.

* * * *

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh asked what was there in common between Bombay millowner and the European group. That is what is intriguing Bombay people too, and a solution to the question would be welcomed. Not mere community of interest, surely?

* * * *

The Commerce Member assured the House, however, that the Government had taken up the question long ago. Thus it is a tripartite agreement and provides evidence of the community of interest between three partners.

* * * *

Mr. G. P. Singh asked the Bombay millowners to wear the cloth produced by their mills, rather than foreign cloth. They prefer patriotically selling it to others and pocketing the profit.

* * * *

This is what is called fair division of Labour and Profit. The owners balance the account by taking all the profit and letting the Workers get all the Labour.

* * * *

In the last European war the Kaiser was generously distributing his ultimatums to all and sundry, inviting them to fight with him. Japan is his modest imitator now. She has sent an ultimatum to Russia to send back to Manchukuo the Russian rolling stock, so that the Japanese army may be transported to the Russian frontier.

* * * *

Russia with a sense of humour, keeps mum and is strengthening her frontiers. The peaceful and Socialist Mac. should form a four-power pact to isolate Russia and hand her over to be dealt by Japan.

* * * *

From the Bombay Government "Gazette":

"Mr. J. F. Gennings, Barrister-at-Law, Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, to be Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information."

What little intelligence was required for this appointment has now been scrapped.

* * * *

"The one thing on which this country will insist, and which we have no doubt the Committee will in fairness extend to them, is that those who make the long journey to London should have the fullest opportunity of presenting their case in an effective manner."—"Times of India."

They will have the fullest opportunity of presenting it and also bringing it home again when they make the long journey back.

* * * *

"One point on which an assurance will be welcome in the near future is the exact status and privileges of the Indian representatives on the Joint Select Committee."

The poor old dear loves to keep up these illusions.

* * * *

Sir Samuel has given that assurance already. Indians will have all the privileges of "presenting their case" and then they will be politely asked to get out, while the Committee writes its report.

* * * *

"Big Bore in Hughly" says a heading in the Bori Bunder organ with magnificent impartiality and not the faintest tinge of jealousy.

"Two persons were arrested by the police on Thursday night at Musjid Bunder, Bombay, for attempting to hold a meeting."

One of them we presume would have been the audience.

* * * *

The matrimonial market is the only market not suffering from depression judging by the advertisement columns of up-country papers. Would-be brides and bridegrooms with extraordinary attractions and handsome incomes still find a difficulty in finding matches and have to resort to the newspapers. It's a strange world.

* * * *

"WANTED—Beautiful, accomplished, cultured and educated girl age below 30, virgin or widow, without encumbrances for a young handsome Khatri, monthly income Rs. 1,000."

The printer should have been more careful in placing that comma.

* * * *

Angry Wife: "You should have married some stupid, credulous girl."

Husband: "My dear, I did the best I could."

## POET AGREES WITH PATEL

### Anti-Indian Propaganda Must Be Fought In West

### TAGORE ON GANDHI

### Refutes Attempts To Belittle Mahatma's Influence With Millions

CALCUTTA, April 14.

In a statement to the Associated Press Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore says that he fully agrees with what Mr V. J. Patil recently said in London about the necessity of counteracting anti-Indian propaganda in the West not by "the display of our injured feelings but by the sober representation abroad of the facts and figures about the present situation in this country We must not lose time in fighting the campaign of misrepresentation and the wholesale suppression of facts from which India has been hopelessly menaced."

The Poet refutes the attempts made in Europe to belittle Mahatma Gandhi's life and to ignore his influence with millions of Indians and to prove that the poet was utterly at variance with Mahatma Gandhi.

PLEA FOR HUMANITYS MORAL SUPPORT.

"We are apt to forget" he added "that all politics to-day in all countries have their common background in world politics. No Government in the world however powerful can do without the moral support of wider humanity. We do not know the forces that are at the back of the propaganda against India but that it is efficient and has sound financial power to support it is evident. For fighting such a grave menace mere sporadic oratorical display or casual visits in foreign lands by gifted individuals can never have any lasting effect. What is needed is the establishment of a fully equipped information centre in the West from which the organised voice of India may have an opportunity to send her judgment and her appeal.—A. P.

## LIBERAL FEDERATION

### President And Leaders Arrive

CALCUTTA, April 14.

Dewan Bahadur M. Ramchandra Rao, the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and large number of other delegates to the All-India Liberal Federation arrived to-day and were received by Mr. J. N. Basu Chairman of the Reception Committee and other Bengal Liberal leaders.—A. P.

## Jt. COMMITTEE TO MEET

LONDON, April 14.

The Joint Select Committee will meet privately on the 25th April to consider the procedure.

It is expected that proceedings of the Committee will last until Christmas.—Reuter.

## MAKE PEACE WITH CONGRESS

### Hales Suggests Indian Mission To British Premier

### SAYS WHITEHALL SETTLEMENT WILL NOT DO

*( EXCLUSIVE TO THE "CHRONICLE" )*

**Speaking in the House of Commons on the Joint Select Committee motion, Mr. H. K. Hales, Conservative M.P. who had recently been to India did some plain-speaking on the Indian situation.**

**He emphasised that Britain should obtain the goodwill of the Congress to ensure the success of future constitution and urged.**

**"We must deal with the Congress, if we are to have a final solution.**

**Concluding, he said, "There will be no settlement of India in England. It is the personal touch that is required. If the Prime Minister thought it necessary to go to Italy and France, it is thousand times more necessary to go to India. If he went out there, and if the Prince of Wales and the Lord President of the Council went and interviewed leaders, we should have a settlement in a month. It can be done."**

Speaking on the Jt. Committee Motion in the House of Commons Mr. Hales said:—

The Secretary of State, at the commencement of his speech, made the very serious remark that he sometimes thought a solution of the Indian problem was almost hopeless. I can well understand his giving vent to that opinion because, being so intimately connected with India as I am and have been for 16 years, I can thoroughly understand the many and diversified factions that he is up against. To bring them all together and to satisfy them so that we can bring a working constitution into being will be, if he succeeds, well nigh a miracle. It is very easy for one who was in India, say 20 years ago to visualise what is was then, but it is a very different matter to bring yourself up-to-date, so to speak, and to speak of India as it is at the present moment. I was in India three or four months ago, and I found a totally different India from what I left the year before. The term "Unchanging East" has lost its meaning. India is slowly, but surely, awakening to the fact that she must now take her destiny into her own hands. Even Mr. Gandhi said, about a year ago, that he would prefer to bring India to chaos under her own rule than have a perfect Government under alien rule.

MR. H. K. HALES.

COMMUNAL SCRAMBLE.

It will be as well to go back a little to see the events which have led up to the present state of affairs and to go back to the Simon Commission, which has been admitted on all hands to be the most thorough and fair examination of the Indian position that has ever been made. It had one defect. It contained no Indian members and, while that may have been justified from the stand point of Great Britain, it was looked upon as a slight to India. Then you had the Round Table conferences. They are damned from the very inception by the fact that each member of the Commission was furnished with an irreducible minimum of demands from his particular community and that he could on no account take less. Naturally, the minimum could not be given, and the Committee went back with very little accomplished. As time went on, and India found that this new Federation was to be established there came the scramble for power, each community saying that it must take care of itself. We found the Anglo-Indian community making representations to the Simon Commission that their members must have 50 years guarantee of their present occupations. You had the Moslems afraid of the superiority in numbers of the Hindus, but the Hindus, on the other hand, knew perfectly well that if it came to force of arms the Moslems would be victorious. The Untouchables felt that they were being neglected entirely, and would be literally the submerged tenth. Every community in India at that time was trying to force its claims upon the Commission so that it would not be submerged when the Federation came into operation.

OBTAIN CONGRESS GOODWILL.

We have to consider, firstly, whether the "White Paper" contains what the Indians want. Is Western democracy such a success in Europe that we can safely apply it to an Oriental race? We see at the present moment Europe as an armed camp, with the distrust of one country towards another, and fast drifting into dictatorships, as you see in Germany and Italy. India, in my opinion, is the last country in the world that will adapt itself to Western democracy. It has al-

(Continued on page 7.)

Sir Frederick Sykes shaking hands with Masud, Captain of Manawadar.

Manawadar vigorously attack St. Patrick's goal.

## FUR-COAT FIGURES IN MOSCOW TRIAL

### Nordwall Says He Neither Bribed Nor Plotted Against Soviet

*( SPECIAL CABLE )*

MOSCOW, April 14.

Despite MacDonald's denial of guilt, Judges consider that his original plea of "guilty" holds good. The main issue before the court when the 3rd day's proceedings started was whether 3,000 roubles given to engineer Dolgoff by Thornton was a loan or a bribe.

Dolgoff declared he regarded the money as corrupt payment and handed it over to the authorities. "I am very conscientious," he declared, and despite his self-righteousness, his confident answers made a good impression.

Thornton admitted the gift, but asserted that the money was a loan for buying a room. He took no receipt "as Dolgoff said it was unnecessary."

WRECKED MOTOR.

Kotliarevsky, head of the Turcine Department, Zuevka Electricity Works, said that acting on MacDonald's request, he threw the bolt into the generator and wrecked the motor. MacDonald paid him 1,000 roubles for this. He also supplied MacDonald with blue-prints of the Zuevka station.

NORDWALL DENIES.

Succeeding witnesses charged Nordwall with inciting sabotage. The principal one declared that Nordwall paid him 5,000 roubles. Nordwall listened with astonishment and then warmly told the Court, "all this evidence is absolutely untrue. I did not bribe and did not plot against the Soviet."

FURCOAT TRANSACTION

The "Furcoat transaction" between Nordwall and one of the accusing witnesses was brought into the case. Nordwall explained that he sold a coat to the latter on behalf of English Engineer and received cash which was remitted to the owner.

Prosecutor Vishinsky, made most of certain minor discrepancies between Nordwall's present statement in this regard and his pre-trial statement.

A prominent spectator in the Court was Karl Radek, one of the Soviet Government's Executive heads.

(Earlier proceedings of the Trial appear in last page).

## NOTICE

**As Easter Monday will be observed as a holiday in the office of "The Bombay Chronicle" there will be no issue of the paper on Tuesday next and no issue of the Evening Edition on Monday. The Evening Edition will appear as usual on Tuesday.**

## ALL QUIET IN CITY

### But Police Keep Vigil In Disturbed Area

### SIXTEEN ARRESTED

### Closing Of Moghul Shops Due To Idd Gives Room For Panic

After the happenings on Thursday night, many people expected serious trouble, yesterday, but nothing untoward happened.

Some slight excitement was, however, caused at about 12 noon by three or four Muslims throwing stones at some Hindu houses at Kumbharwada. This would have taken a serious turn, but Inspectors Paul and Bhatkal and Deputy Inspector MacCarthy were prompt in rushing to the scene with a posse of constables and dispersed the crowds.

SHOPS CLOSED.

News of the scuffle spread like wild fire in the surrounding locality and groups of Hindus and Muslims gathered at street corners.

An additional case for the panic was provided by the closing of the Moghul restaurants and shops on account of an important festive celebration.

Seeing the shops closed, many people spread exaggerated stories of the situation and spoke as if a grave riot was imminent.

Inspector Bhatkal of the Nagpada Police Station is keeping a vigilant eye on the scene of Thursday's fracas, and the chances of another disturbance are very remote.

The police have, it is understood arrested 16 persons in connection with Friday's incidents.

The atmosphere in the city is quiet and peaceful.

## STORM HAVOC IN BENGAL

### Five Deaths In House Collapse

CALCUTTA, April 14.

The last day of the Bengali year yesterday was marred by the norwester storm, popularly known in Bengal as "Kalbaishaki" as a result of which according to unconfirmed reports, there has been heavy loss of life and property in East and North Bengal as well as in Assam.

Ranaghat on the Eastern Bengal Railway is reported to be the worst sufferer, five lives having been lost there in a house collapse.

At Mymensingh a student of the Madrassa High School was killed by lightning and two others seriously injured.

Almost all trains on the Eastern Bengal Railway, including the Darjeeling Mail are running late and telegraphic and telepphonic communications have been considerably disturbed.

It is learned that the Port Commissioners hoisted a signal warning ships of a Cyclonic storm of considerable intensity in the course of the next few hours.

The District police and river stations have also been similarly cautioned. There was another heavy shower early this afternoon, noteworthy rainfalls in the past twenty-four hours being Jessore five inches, Burdwan three Purnea two and Calcutta two.—A. P.

## STOP PRESS

GERMANY PROTESTS.

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, April 14.

The German Ambassador has been instructed to make an immediate protest to the British Government against statements about Germany made in the course of debate on foreign affairs in the House of Commons.

# TABULATED ADLETS

## 1 Anna Per Word.

## Minimum Re. 1

**SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

**ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE** are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

**BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

**REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS** should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

### 9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

**Wanted as Teachers: Graduates** and Under-Graduates, strong in Gujarati, English and Sanskrit. Law Students must not apply. Apply before 25th April to: Principal Sheth Anandilal Podar High School, Santa-Cruz. (246).

**Wanted Organisers on Rs. 125 P.M.** and upwards. Few posts only. Experience needed. Write to: The Rajnagar Banking and Insurance Corporation, Ltd., Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad. (257).

**Wanted—Representation of** respectable Firms and Manufacturers (Indian and Foreign). Can furnish good references and invest money if necessary. Possess thorough experience of Agency lines. Communicate with Hotchand Hiranand, Gordhandas Market, Karachi. 9267

### 12. TO BE LET.

**To Let on Khar 14th Road, Plot** No 400, ground-floor, Hall, two sleeping rooms, dining room, two bath-rooms, Kitchen, E. Light, Flush System and garden. Inquire top-floor (for rent, etc.) or write to Box No. 250, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

**Parel—No. 18, Chamar Baug Road,** Sarosh Buildings 3rd Floor Flats of four and five rooms open on four sides, at reduced rent. Apply within. (253).

### 28. HEALTH RESORTS.

**Matheran Royal Hindoo Hotel** is working in full swing with best accommodations for boarding and lodging. The only place worth visiting. Write for particulars to Manager, Matheran, (Telephone No. 16), or Dayaram Damodar Mithaiwala, Chira Bazar, Telephone 24777 and Grant Road, Telephone 41140, Bombay. (181).

**Matheran Gopal Hindoo Hotel** is working in full swing with best accommodations for boarding and lodging. The only place worth visiting. Write for particulars to Manager, Matheran, (Telephone no. 16) or Gopaldas Mangaldas Mithaiwala, Vasiamal building Grant Road, Telephone 24777 and Grant Road Telephone 41140, Bombay. (182).

### 31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE.

**For Sale Itala Six Cylinder Royal** silver coloured Saloon Car. First class condition, sparingly used. Original cost 17,000. Splendid opportunity to buy princely car. Apply Haji Ebrahim Essak, Chukla Street, Bombay. (259).

### 43. SWAP (EXCHANGE).

**Quarter plate German Camera** offered in exchange for a wire haired terrier dog. Apply Box No. 562, "The Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted a Remington typewriter in** good working condition in exchange for any article that the advertiser can spare. State your wants. Box No. 570, "The Bombay Chronicle."

### 50. PATENT MEDICINES.

**Right Antiseptic Tablets best** contraceptive, cheap, Gelotube best preventive of Venereal Diseases. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (150)

### 56. EDUCATIONAL.

**Rare Opportunity—Learn Touch** Typewriting and Pitman's Shorthand within three months only. Learn Bookkeeping and Accountancy and improve your future. For Rapid and Thorough Training join immediately, The Popular Shorthand and Typewriting Institution, Darya Mahal, Saraswati Building, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to Poor. Our Institution is recognised. Special arrangements for Lady Students.

### 67. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**Tailors and Dress-Makers' 'Dummies'** manufacturing business (which has a great future) is for sale, owing to owner's advancing years. Business taught to purchaser. Box No. 258, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 73. AGENTS WANTED.

**Wanted Agents in every town for** high-class Soaps, Inks, etc. Gujarat Soap & Industrial Works, Ltd., Baroda. (102).

### 74. AGENCIES WANTED.

**Applications are invited from per**sons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas Sd., Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Bilaspur, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Vizianagram City and Harda. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

### 83. INCOMETAX EXPERTS.

**Income-Tax work undertaken on** moderate terms. For all Accounts work, Deshi Nama, Auditing, etc., consult 14 years' experienced Accountant, Rustomji Sorabji, 18, Karwar Street, Frere Road, Fort. (256).

### 87. ASTROLOGERS.

**Gold Grand Reduction—For Rs. 10** worth of Five Years Life Sketch. Character and Talisman, send advance only Re. 1, birth detail or letter time and age and your Deity's name. Try: The Advanced Astrological Home, Kasimkota, Vizag Dt. (S. India). (80)

### 135. PERFUMERY.

**Distinctive Perfumes for Discrimi**nating Tastes. If you need a Perfume for your Business or in your every-day life, please consult Dr. Gore, Box No. 2138, Bombay 2. Literature on request. (200).

## Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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| 2nd Insertion ... | Rs. 5-8-0 |
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| 4th and Subsequent Insertions ... | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

### NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 500 Tons of Road Asphalt of following penetrations. Please note that the quantities are only approximate.

150 Tons Asphalt 10-20 Penetration.

75 Tons out back asphalt of the same specification as Shelmac.

175 Tons Asphalt 80-100 penetration.

100 Tons Asphalt 30-40 penetration.

Rate should be quoted f.o.r. Kankaria Municipal siding.

Specifications of asphalts must accompany the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Chief Officer and must reach him before 4 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 25th of April, 1933.

Tenders must be accompanied by earnest money at the rate of 1 per cent of the tendered amount.

The Municipality is not bound to accept the lowest or any other tender.

J. S. MALIK,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipallty.
6569.

### NOTICE

**IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913**
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE DHARAMSY MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED
**(In Liquidation).**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned at "York Building," Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 22nd April, at 11-30 A.M. to transact the following business:—

(A) To consider and sanction the terms of arrangement provisionally arrived at between the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company and Messrs. Ratansey D. Morarji, Tricumdas D. Morarji and Bai Sushilabai, widow of Madhavji D. Morarji in connection with the claims made by the said parties against the Company and in connection with the arrears of calls due by the said parties to the Liquidator of the above Company.

(B) And to consider any other business that may be placed before the meeting by the Liquidator.

NOTE:—The proposed terms of arrangement can be seen at the Liquidator's Office during Office-hours.

N. H. MOOS,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 13th April '33.
6570.

### Notice To Contractors

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED on or before the 28th of April, 1933, for construction of a Building at Matunga, belonging to the Sha Hurgovan Anandji Desai's Charities. Plans can be seen in the Office of Mr. S.N. Hate, L.C.E., B.Sc., 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Forms of Tenders with copy of Agreement can be obtained on payment of Re. 1. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.
Bombay, 14th April, 1933.
6563.

### AUCTION SALES

**AUCTION NOTICE.**

A Complete Plant of OIL MILL on up-to-date and model extraction system by Messrs. Scott, London, to mill 8 tons of seed or 12 tons copra per day with Boilers, Pipes, etc., all complete and entirely new unerected. Will be sold by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 30th April, 1933, at 10 A.M. on Lawrence Road, behind Mission School, KARACHI. Private offers will be considered before auction date. Apply for particulars to:—
R.P. KHARAS & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers, Karachi.

## AUCTION SALES

### BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 20th May, 1933 at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day and cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

### VORA & CO.

Telephone No. 235000

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE of Mr. Lee and others tomorrow (Sunday) 16th instant at 10-30 a. m. (S. T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, next to Vianelli's Restaurant of teak and blackwood furniture, Tilting chesterfield and drawing room suites, silver show cases, Zunda almyrah, Kirkman English Piano, H. M. V. cabinet gramophone, Singer Machine, Wardrobes, Steel cabinet, Grandfather clock, Electric chandelier, glassware, etc. On view.

VORA & CO.

### CRAWFORD & Co..

AUCTION SALE OF BUNGALOW AT TRANSPORT LINE, POONA.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Dawood Hassam, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction on Sunday, 23rd April 1933, at 4 p. m. (S. T.) on site at Poona Bungalow No. 2390, Transport Line, Poona, admeasuring about 190114 square feet and bounded as follows that is on the East Transport Line Road, on the West 713 Bhavani Peth Property, on the South open land and on the North Public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY OPPOSITE MUNICIPAL MARKET ON LAMINGTON ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Lam & Co., Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage, dated 5th September, 1919, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Husseinalli Ebrahimji Ghadialli and the heirs of Yusufalli Mahomedali Lotia (deceased) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell off by Public Auction at the premises on Wednesday 19th April 1933 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on site the following immoveable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

Property of Foras Freehold tenure (now redeemed) situate at lamington Road outside the Fort, admeasuring 716 sq. yds. and bearing Collector's Old No. 370, New No. 1/13885, Old Survey No. 172, New Survey Nos. 2C/6990 and 1/6990 and Cadestral Survey No. 116 with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward Nos. 4423 and 4425 and "E" Ward Nos. 2698 and 2700 and Street Nos. 39-43, 1,245, 47, bounded on the East by the property of Yusufally Mahomedally Lotia, on the West by Lamington Road, on the North partly by the property of Yusufally Mahomedally Lotia and partly by the property of Bai Awabai Framji Petit and on the South by the property of Abdulkadar Amirudin.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned:

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

### MISTRY & Co..

AUCTION SALE on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 10-30 A. M. (S.T.) at 6|12, Bruce Street, Fort, of the best English designs, well-made, durable, complete household furniture, richly upholstered Chesterfield suites, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Platedware, etc. On view. Auctioneers MISTRY & CO.


## THE PALACE

BYCULLA RLY. STATION.

6-30 & 10 P.M. Saturday, Sunday and Monday: 4 P.M.

POPULAR SCREEN-LOVERS ONCE AGAIN.

JANET GAYNOR
CHARLES FARRELL

in Fox Romantic Comedy

"FIRST YEAR"

## RAVIVARMA'S

BEST INDIAN PLAYING CARDS

IF You value your Health and wish to be on a path of Wealth and Prosperity, better drop us a card mentioning your name and full address.

WE shall send you
KAMA SHASTRA
(an interesting booklet).
GRATIS and POST FREE
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar (Kathiawar.)

## PURCHASERS

OF BUNGALOWS, HOUSE SITES and LANDED PROPERTY.
Register with:—M.A.T. Aiyengar, Estate Agent, Krishna Buildings, Avenue Road, Bangalore City. (105).

## MAHATMA GANDHI'S

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS

The volume begins with the South African Indian question and contains besides his jail experiences in South Africa and India, his "Young India" and "Nava Jivan" articles on "Satyagraha" and the Non-co-operation Movements. It also includes Mahatma Gandhi's famous Letters to successive Viceroys, his historic Statement before the Court at the great trial, his Congress Presidential Address and other public utterances, his Speeches and Messages during his great march to the Salt pans of Dandi, the full text of his Agreement with Lord Irwin and the Speeches implementing the Pact. Then there are his Speeches at the Round Table Conference followed by the Willingdon-Gandhi correspondence, the Hindu-Muslim question, as also the Statements on the Problem of Untouchability following the Epic Fast. Yet another Section gives his reminiscences of great Indians like Gokhale, Mehta, Tilak, Das, Nehru, etc. The last Section contains chapters on subjects of miscellaneous interest ending with his famous gramophone record on God.

With numerous Illustrations and an Index.

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## Indians Overseas

By
Dr. LANKA SUNDARAM, M.A., Ph.D. (LOND.)

Indians Overseas is the first systematic study of the manifold problems faced by the 27 lakhs of Indians in different parts of the world. The present study of the condition and prospects of Indians Overseas is a handy and authoritative book dealing with every aspect of the life of emigrant Indians. "Indians Overseas" is divided into 10 Chapters: Introductory Survey. Kangani System for Ceylon and Malaya. Indians in Ceylon. Indians in Malaya. The Indenture System. Indians in the West Indies. Indians in Fiji, Mauritius and Canada. Indians in East Africa. Indians in the Union of South Africa. Epilogue. Every chapter is an epitome of a thorough study of the Indian Question abroad.

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# ENGLISH CANNOT BECOME INDIA'S COMMON LANGUAGE

## But It Is Sheer Perversity To Say It Is Denationalising, Says Prof. Wadia.

In the course of his presidential address at the All-India Karnatak Hindi Conference held at Mangalore last week, Prof. A. R. Wadia of the Mysore University said that in some Hindi journals he had read with pain some unreasonable strictures against the English language, as if it were responsible for all the ills of India.

It is sheer perversity to speak of English as denationalising, when in actual fact it is only the English language that has made nationalism in India possible, he said: "The greatest Indians during the last hundred years have spoken out their thoughts in English, and some of them have become world figures through English. Just as Persian in the regime of the Mahomedans was the language of politics and culture cultivated by Hindus and Mahomedans alike so also in the British period consistently with all sociological laws English gained the upper hand and on the whole it has created a new India. That is why I feel that it is both historically and ethically false to be bitter against English.

CASE FOR HINDI.

The case for Hindi stands on a different footing, and necessarily antagonistic to English. English as a foreign language with a totally different genius from that of Indian languages is unsuited to become the language of the masses. It is apt to become, as language of the few with the danger that the English-knowing few get out of touch with the masses of the non English-knowing. Therefore in the nature of things English cannot become the common language without perpetuating the rift between the English-knowing urban population and the masses in the country. And yet a common language is necessary, if the claim of Indians to a national consciousness is to be made good. And here comes the chance for Hindi an avowedly All-India language. It is true that in South India it is almost a stranger, but that is exactly why Hindi prachar is necessary and conferences of this type are needed.

COMPULSORY STUDY OF HINDI.

Principal Thompson of the Training College, Rajahmundry, is perfectly correct when he says: "it is a pity that Hindi is made a political rather than practical issue. I would say it is primarily an educational issue. Even European Directors of Public Instruction in Madras and Travancore have recognised the growing importance of Hindi in South India and provided—or are ready to provide—for its study as an optional subject. Perhaps the time is not very far off when educationists will have to devise ways and means for the introduction of Hindi, on a far wider scale than at present.

But the educationists themselves are subject to the pressure of public opinion, and public opinion will have to be educated more and more before the principle of compulsion can be thoroughly applied. In cultivating public opinion it will have to be made clear that the claims of the mother tongue in every province are supreme but in a huge country like ours no man can afford to be a mere provincial in his outlook, and in the interests of India as a cultural and geographical unity every provincial has to enlarge his vision beyond the narrow bounds of his own province. Necessity is the mother of invention and whatever be the theoretical difficulties of framing curricula and time-tables, they will have to be all surmounted ic the sacred name of nationalism. Perhaps at the present stage it would be wisest to provide for Hindi as a compulsory non-examination subject in high schools.

# SPIRITS ARE OUTSIDE LAW

## Mediums Don't Recollect Happenings During Trance, Says Solicitor

Mrs. Victoria Duncan, the spiritualist medium, was charged with fraud in Edinburgh Sheriff Court recently in connection with the alleged bogus seance held in the home of Miss E. Maule. Sheriff MacDonald remitted the case for trial by jury to May 3. Mrs. Duncan pleading not guilty.

The indictment stated "that Victoria Helen Macfarlane or Duncan pretend to four men and four women that she was a medium through whom spirits of deceased persons were openly and regularly materialised in such a manner as to be conversed with.

"And that if they would attend such a seance and pay her ten shillings each, or three guineas in all, she would rended spirits visible and audible to them.

"That she pretended to materialise the spirits of certain persons, including that of a deceased person namd Peggy, the truth being that what she pretended to be materialised spirits was in fact, a woman's stockinette undervest, held and manipulated by her;

"And that the audible voice was the sound of her own voice."

Mr. Ian Dickson, solicitor for Mrs. Duncan, sumbitted that the law in Scotland was incapable of recognising return after death in any form materialised or otherwise.

"NO FRAUD."

He thought it was universally recognised that a medium was incapable of recollecting what took place during a seance, and that being the case, if the people found out how it was done there was no fraud on the part of the medium.

His submission was that spirits were "outside the cognisance of the law," and that either producing them or pretending to produce them was not fraud in the eyes of the law.

"The fact that the people who lodged this complaint contend they have discovered how the "psychic phenomenon' is produced is irrelevant,' said Mr. Dickson "They think they discoverel how it was done, and they charge my client with fraud. It was not her object to try and show how it was done, she did not know how it was done."

OKHA PORT, April 13.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires under date to-day:—

S.S. "Baron Saltoun" arrived on 10th instant with 1,200 tons of sugar and left on 11th instant with the same bottom cargo.—A.P.

# EARTH'S CORE IS PROBABLY IRON

## That's Why By Roating It Becomes Magnetic,

The possibility of magnetizing a piece of iron simply by rotating it was announced eighteen years ago by Prof. S J. Barnett of the University of California.

This magnetism is not permanent, it seems, but disappears as soon as the iron comes to rest.

In an editorial 'Engineering and Contracting" (Chicago) suggests that this action may account for the earth's magnetism.

"The earth's core is probably iron. It is rotating rapidly. Hence, by the Barnett principle it must be a magnet. A century ago Faraday showed that a vast number of substances are at least slightly magnetic. He found oxygen to be the most magnetic of all the common gases. Hence, by the Barnett principle our atmosphere is a magnet. By the same principle was may safely infer that the sun, the stars, and all axially rotating planets are magnets. Hale has proved that the sun is a magnet Even the orbital motion of a planet that contains magnetic material converts it into a magnet."

Gyromagnetism serves to explain also, the author thinks, how a star or planet can hold electron-shells from escaping. Our earth, he says, is encased by several—perhaps a great many—electron-shells, some of which have radii vastly greater than that of the moon's orbit. Gravitation could not hold those electrans from escaping, but magnetic force could hold them, and Barnett's principle furnishes at least one certain means by which such a force is generated.

# DOUBLE TRAGEDY

## Actor Stabs Colleague & Then Himself

A Mangalore report dated the 9th instant says:—

An open-air theatre at Padav, on the outskirts of the town, was the scene of a tragedy last night when Gunda, one of the actors who was shortly to have appeared on the stage, is alleged to have stabbed another actor, Ganpathy Bhat, and afterwards to have plunged the same knife into his own body. He died before he was removed to the Wenlock Hospital.

An inquest was held this morning at the Hospital, where his victim, Ganapathy Bhat, is also lying. It appears that there was long-Standing enmity between the two men.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

# WORLD WATCHING WASHINGTON

## Specultor Prefers Facts To Fancies

### JUSTIFICATION FOR O PTIMISM IN COTTON

Bombay, April 12.

There would seem to be something of Hobson's Choice in the alternatives of inflation or damnation towards which the world appears to be drifting, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

And that there are two very sharply divided views on the value of inflation is clearly indicated by a cable from New York circulated in Bombay yesterday which characterised a Washington statement indicating no currency inflation and no reduction of the gold ratio as "very reassuring." To those 4 per cent of American citizens who are said to own 90 per cent of American "wealth" may be such a policy is reassuring. But not so to the remaining 96 per cent of the population who, incidentally, voted Mr. Roosevelt to the White Houses.

BUSINESS SENTIMENT.

The world is still watching Washington. Recent news has concerned rumours rather than facts but there is a forceful assurance about Mr. Roosevelt's administration which has gone a long way towards changing business sentiment.

Mr. McDonald's visit to Washington is helpful. The visit of the statesmen of other nations is also helpful, in spite of the determination of France to avoid being committed except after a full examination of proposals by her Government, which at present is fully engaged in the difficult task of combining budget balancing with democratic popularity.

FEVERISH DE' ERMINATION.

That Washington's feverish determination to set the world aright has not been more fully reflected in the New York cotton market is probably due to the fact that grim experience over recent years has shown that a "psychic" advance is no more reliable than the psychic bid at bridge. The speculator now-a-days prefers facts to fancies and is awaiting developments with commendable patience.

WORLD PRODUCTION

According to the estimate of the New York Cotton Exchange Service the world production of cotton will this year be 22 789.000 bales against 26.535.000 last year. These figures concern the growing season which is over in America and about half way through in India. For the coming season the possibility of production in America being reduced by current legislation is remote. And in any case, with fifteen months cotton already in the world the supply is overwhelming whatever the new season's production might be. But present stocks are very largely in the present price. That they are not entirely so is due only to the Government and Co-operative cotton which periodically threatens the market.

Looking ahead we feel that, in spite of vast uncertainties, there is some justification for optimism.

HIGHER COMMODITY VALUES

Governments on both sides of the Atlantic acknowledge the necessity for higher commodity values. Conversations with a view to conferences for the removal of some of the more obvious barriers in the way of international trade are already being arranged.

Money in the capital sense is plentiful and cheap. Furthermore it would welcome an outlet other than the gilt-edged market if only there were even the first signs of a genuine return of confidence.

Cotton, in our opinion, is worth buying. The outlook does not warrant a large holding but purchases in New York or Liverpool around present levels should show profits.

Business in the Bombay market has been small except for transfers to more distant contracts.

Tenders against Broach April/May to the 10th instant totalled 17.500 bales. No dockets have so far been issued by shippers but most of the relative easiness of the Broach April/May contract has been due to early tenders circulating in the market. With much of the straddle short interest covered it is not too easy for bazaar accounts to avoid tenders until shippers are more actively in the market for the transfer of hedges to July/August

STRONGEST CONTRACT.

Oomra May has been the strongest contract. At the present difference of 8½ rupees under April/May Broach and looking to the premium for Fine Berar and the discount for Dholleras it seems to us that the absence of a shipment demand for Broach and the reduced weight on Oomras is fully discounted in the price.

The basis for Broach styles has recently tended to harden. That tendency should continue, especially if further protection is given to Indian mills, as American cotton is now well out of range.

Export enquiry, even at the present wider parity, is still extremely disappointing and whereas Bombay shipments to the 10th April showed an excess of 299.434 bales over last year the excess in receipts was 357.156 bales.

Until there is a marked improvement in export demand we prefer the American markets for purchases.

# BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Co.,

## Progress Made In Year 1932

### SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS THIS YEAR

The 23rd annual general meeting of the participating policy holders of the Bombay life Assurance Co., Ld., entitled to vote, under Article 88, was held on Wednesday last at Apolo Street, Bombay, under the chairmanship of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas. The following report of Directors was submitted before the meeting:—

The Directors of the Bombay Life Assurance Company Limited, have the pleasure to submit to the ... olders their report on the operations of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1932. During the year 3639 proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 75,69,500. Of these and a few others awaiting completion at the end of 1931, 3199 resulted in policies for Rs. 63,54 500 yielding an annual premium income of Rs. 3,39,755-5-0. Proposals for Rs. 1,99,500 were declined or postponed while the remainder were either withdrawn or were awaiting completion.

Claims by death of 109 policyholders amounted with bonus additions to Rs. 2,57,293-4-0. 62 Endowment Assurances matured for Rs. 88,447-7-0 including bonus. The Directors recommend a dividend of 4 per cent and a bonus of 4 per cent per annum (both free of income-tax) to the shareholders for the year 1932. The Directors recommend that a sum of Rs. 6.753-12-0 be set aside for for distribution to the Office staff as special allowance. One of your Directors-Mr. Phiroze J. Bilimoria retires by roattion but is eligible for re-election.

The policyholders elected Mr. Bhaskarrao Vithaldas Mehta M.A., LL.B., Advocate as their Director and Messrs. K S. Aiyar and Co., Public Accountants as their Auditors for the year 1932. Both the Director and the Auditors retire under the Articles but are eligible for re-election by the policyholders this year.

The President in moving the adoption of the report, in the course of his speech said:—

I have the pleasure to move the adoption of the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year 1932 which have been in your hands for some time and I will with your permission take them as read.

Before making any remarks on the actual business, during the year I want to refer to the fact that this year our Company completes the 25th year of its existence.

The Directors are thinking of celebrating the Jubilee Year in the manner befitting our Company. It is proposed to celebrate this happy event by expanding the Company's activities, so as to be able to do Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance business. To enable the Company to do this it will be necessary to alter the memorandum and Articles of Association. When all the preliminaries of the Scheme are settled, the Directors will come to the Shareholders for approval and sanction of their proposal.

PROGRESS IN 1932.

This year the Company has been able to book a business of Rs. 63,54,500/. The Company's Securities have been valued at the market rate prevailing on 31st December 1930. Securities purchased since have been shown at cost. These securities have gone up and our funds will, therefore, show an increase of about Rs. 5.00,000.

As regards the expenses of Management, you will observe that there has been a slight reduction during the year under report, the percentage of expenses to total premium income has gone down by 3 per cent. With the expansion of business and the consequent increase in the renewal premium income the Directors expect to bring the expense ratio down to a small figure.

The Company has so far advanced a sum of Rs. 41.500/ to two Co-operative Housing Societies at Ahmedabad. Such advances not only increase the yield on the Company's funds but also influence insurance business of the Company from members of such Housing Societies.

The Resolution was duly seconded and was carried unanimously.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

"That a Dividend to shareholders for the year ended 31st December 1932 be paid at the rate of 4 per cent per annum (free of Income Tax) on the paid-up capital on and after Monday (the 1st May 1933, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register of the Shareholders on 5th April 1933.

"That a bonus to Shareholders for the year ended 31st December 1932 be paid at the rate of 4 per cent per annum (free of income-tax) on the paid-up capital on and after Monday (the 1st May 1933) to those shareholders whose names are on the Register of the Shareholders on 5th April 1933.

That Mr. Phircze J. Bilimoria be re-elected as a Director. That Messrs. Sorab S. Engineer and Company, Registered Accountants, be re-elected as the Shareholders' Auditors for the year 1933 on a remuneration of Rs. 500/.

That a sum of Rs. 6,753-12-0 be set aside for distribution to the office Staff as special allowance.


LIKE THE TRUMPET BLAST OF ETERNITY! TORRENTIAL SPECTACLE STORMS ACROSS THE SCREEN...AN EPIC CANVAS OF THE PAGAN TYRANNY OF NERO'S ROME!...

Cecil B. DeMILLE'S

MIGHTY HUMAN DRAMA OF A LOVE THAT HAS OUTLIVED 2,000 YEARS!

OF THE CROSS

WITH

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ELISSA LANDI
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
CHARLES LAUGHTON
AND 7500 OTHERS

FROM THE PLAY BY WILSON BARRETT

A Paramount Picture

With Nero's Circus Maximus... Sacrifice of the Christians... Fortitude of the Faithful... Pomp and Panoply of Nero's Regal Court... Burning of Rome...Love of Pagan Chief and Christian Beauty... Poppaea's Milk Bath—An Incredible, Dramatic, Passion-Swept Spectacle Done by the Master Hand That Gave the Screen "King of Kings" and "The Ten Commandments"!

Patrons are requested to book their seats in advance at S. Rose & Co. or at the Theatre.

Please occupy your seats early as the film is of exceptional length.

THIRD WEEK

PATHE

Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.


# LIFE IN MYSORE JAILS IS HORRIBLE

## Present Oppressive System Requires Through Change, Says Committee

The Prison Reform Committee appointed by the Mysore Lawyers' Conference to suggest measures to improve the administration of jails in Mysore has submitted its report. The Committee is of opinion that the present system of prison administration in the State is antiquated and oppressive and that it requires a thorough change. The Committee states.

"The classification of prisoners is defective. No classification will be complete and satisfactory until every prisoner is closely studied and helped to develop the idea of citizenship.

"The prison buildings which are huge, monotonous walls and spiked partitions should be suitably altered so as to reflect the spirit of the home.

HIDEOUS DRESS.

"The hideous dress now given may be changed for the ordinary dress such as the simple-imprisonment prisoners wear. The ticket and thread need not hang around one's neck perpetually reminding one of one's fail. The personal appearance of the prisoner need not depend upon a cinvict barber who has to shave 50 heads per day. Prisoners may be allowed to use soaps, shaving materials, tooth brush, comb, etc. The fear that they wiss commit suicide or hurt themselves or others is fantastic. The present horrors of jail life may lead some of them to sdch insanity, bit with the reforms suggested there need be no such fear. The clothing now given is utterly insufficient.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES NEED.

"Facilities for education, a good library, reading room newspapers, writing materials, etc., should be provided. Prisoners should be encouraged to develop love of fine arts, including authorship. Lectures, debates, music parties, harikathas, etc., should be arranged, though attendance threat may not be compelled except in special cases. Recreations, such as football, basket-ball, drill, gymnastics, physical culture, etc., should be provided. Open air exercise and freedom of talk should be allowed. The silence rule is oppressive, So also variou other rules, they need modification. Jail discipline should be less rigorous and more conducive to the growth of personality and development of individual will and self-control. Humilitations such as weekly parades for inspection, interviews behind barred gates, etc., should cease. Jail punishments are drastic and need modification

INADEQUATx MEDICAL RELIEF.

"Medical relief is inadequate. So also is legal aid. The Jail Superintendent should be put in closer touch with the Legal Aid Societies so that he may secure for the helpless prisoners such legal assistance as they may need."

# BOY DEMANDS $25,000 OF MRS. LINDBERGH

A 15-year-old schoolboy with a gangster complex is being held by police at Akron, U. S. A charged with plotting to extort dolls. 25,000 from Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh.

The boy wrote two notes to Mrs. Lindbergh demanding that the money be sent him by parcel post.

"We are watching you. Your lives are in danger. There are 30 in our gang," said the young gangster's missive.

His name has been withheld pending investigation by juvenile authorities, who are not expected to take drastic action. What the boy planned to do with the money, if he got it, wasn't hinted.

# OPEN TO ALL COMMUNITIES

## American Marathi Mission Institution

The 117th year of the educational activities of the American Marathi Mission was celebrated on Wednesday evening in the compound of the American Mission High School, Byculla, when Mr. Farrookh E. Bharucha presided and Mrs. F. E. Bharucha distributed the prizes to the successful students of the High Scool. Mr. T. Buell, the Principal, not being well, Mr. C. Carthigesan presented the annual report of the Institution after the prayer.

DOORS OPEN TO ALL CREEDS.

Among other things said:

The School has 563 pupils on the rolls. Of this number, 255 are boys and 40 are girls in the High School Division, of whom 185 belong to the Backward and 21 to the Depressed Classes, 30 Jews, 42 Muhammadans, and the rest 17, including one Parsee, belonged to the advanced class. There are 169 boys and 99 girls in the Primary Division, of 187 belong to the Backward Classes, 26 to the Depressed Class. 27 are Jews, 13 Muhammadans and the rest 15 belong to the advanced class. This, I consider, is a very encouraging feature of the Institution, for our School throws its doors wide open to all classes and creeds, and we are glad to find in its rank the Depressed Classes who are treated on lines of strict equality with the rest of the children.

STUDY OF NATURE.

Mrs. Bharucha then distributed the prizes. Mr. Bharucha congratulated Mr. Buell on the successful year of his institution and viewed with admiration the fact that the school had become nearly self-supporting even in these difficult times. In advising the students he laid particular stress on the study and appreciation of nature and exhorted them to cultivate an interest in flowers and birds, and other such matters.

A programme of music and drill was then gone through and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and Mrs. Bharucha.

Calcutta —Chait Sankrant Mela on the last day of the Bengali year passed off smoothly at Tarkeshwar in the Hooghly District on Thursday and about 50,000 pilgrims participated.—A. P.

# HARDWAR ARDH-KUMBH

## Seva Samiti Volunteers Rendering Excellent Service

The Publicity Officer Sevasamiti Volunteers Camp, Hardwar wrires:

To-day 13th April corresponding to 1st Baisak is the most important day of the Ardhkumbh. More than two lakh pilgrims bathed at the Hari-ki-Pauri from 2 in the mornings Pandit Sriram Bajpai, Chief Camp Director issued special instructions to the volunteers the day before. The volunteers and the Police were at the Hari-ki-Pauri from 2 in the morning till late evening in spite of cold in the morning, and icy water of the ganges. The full contingent worked at the Har-ki-Pauri to regulate the bathing and to save people from and to drowning Clean the pool for the pilgrims.

BOOKED THIEF.

The Detective Volunteers, among others, booked one thief who wanted to pass off for a pilgrim when attempting to leave a Dharamsala with a bed and trunk belonging to a pilgrim The Police Officers appreciated the detective work of the Volunteers. Barriers, were erected at important centres but were not used due to unprecedentedly efficient control of traffic by the Police and the Sevasamiti Volunteers. The day passed off without and untoward incident. Outward rush of pilgrims has begun to-day early in the morning. The Sevasamiti Volunteers are working at the Railway Station from 2 in the morning at great pressure. A word of praise is due to them for the excellent service rendered in the Mela.

# GERMAN SOLDIER GETS 5 YEARS' JAIL

## Service In Foreign Legion Is A Crime

LEIPZIG, March 18.

(By Mail.)

A German who for many years was a member of the French Foreign Legion was condemned to five years in prison by the high court here to-day for bearing arms against his country. The court, however, recommended that the defendant sign a petition for leniency.

The story of his adventures began in 1907, when he joined the legion for the first time. He deserted, however, two years later and went to Port Said. Repatriated by the German Consulate he did his military service until 1911, when he engaged in the French Legion again.

Until 1917 he served in Indo-China, and then enlisted again, serving until 1928. Last December he returned to Germany and was arrested.

# A Page About Pictures And The People Who Make Them

## SEEN ON THE SCREEN

### "SMILIN THROUGH" AT CAPITOL

Excellent entertainment, romantic drama, a picture of comedy, pathos and sentiment, which drifts easily along on a flood of tears. The blending of the past with the present is carried out with irresistible effect, and the result is a film that is unfailing in its general and feminine appeal.

The acting, too, of Norma Shearer and the two stellar supporting players, is flawless and this puts the hall-mark of success on a production of unforgettable fragrance and charm. Those who really want to see an excellent film should not miss this one.

The story, in short, is about John Carteret, who loses his bride through the bullet of Wayne, an unsuccessful suitor, but dedicates his life to cherishing her memory He adopts Kathleen, orphan daughter of his bride's sister, and through a strange happening of chance, she falls in love with Kenneth, son of the man who had brought Carteret unhappiness.

Carteret refuses to countenance the marriage at first, but the memory of the woman he loved gradually softens his heart and thread that holds the charming narrative together. Although a little unhappiness and a great deal of poignancy enter into the romance, there is plenty of natural comedy to secure effective contrast.

The acting too, is outstanding, and the easy way in which the players enter into the spirit of the play contributes in no small measure to its undeniable success.

The story covers a good deal of ground, starting with the middle 'nineties and ending in the days of the Great War, and every phase is convincingly suggested in pictorial terms. Lighting and photograph are excellent.

Tender story, with its universal appeal, title, star and support understanding treatment, and ercellent production qualities.

### "FIRST YEAR" AT PALACE

Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell, the popular romantic team, is again featured in the cast of "First Year," a Fox Movietone hit which will be screened this week at the Palace Talkies, Byculla, as a special attraction for the Easter Holidays. Romance and comedy

**JOAN CRAWFORD**

She always dresses in a style that is the envy of Hollywood stardom. Here she is seen in a dress of white silk crepe, specially designed for her new picture. The profusion of bows are of cotton pique.

he gives his consent to their marriage just before he passes over to meet his bride.

Norma Shearer captures the spirit of the part with true sympathy and womanly understanding as Kathleen, and runs the whole gamut of the tenderest emotion with delightful freshness. Leslie Howard gives a sensitive and moving study as Carteret, while Fredric March acts with rugged restraint as Kenneth.

C. P. Heggie, Ralph Forbes and Beryl Mercer head a strong supporting cast.

This picture an up-to-date talkie version of the phenomenal silent success, is directed with great delicacy of touch and imagination by Sidney Franklin, who displays clever screen-craft in making the romance of yesterday shed its radiance on the romance of to-day.

The linking-up of the two stories is effected by picturesque flash-backs which establish clear continuity of sentiment, the are harmoniously blended in the picture.

Other noted stars in the film are Minna Gombell, the well known comedienne, Robert McWade, George Meeker and Henry Kolker. The plot centres around a newly-married couple, a blundering husband and his inexperienced wife. After the flush of the honeymoon is over, they are faced with unexpected situations in the first year of their matrimonial adventure. The little misunderstandings over small matters lead to temporary estrangement but as they learn to adjust themselves to each other, finally there comes the reconciliation and reunion.

### "DEADLEGS" AT CARLTON

Revenge took "Deadlegs" Flint to the Congo. They called him 'Deadlegs" because he was para-

(Continued on next Page).

Christian Martyrs' "Jallianwala Bagh". One of the most dramatic Scenes in "The Sign of the Cross" now showing at Pathe.

### WILL THIS BE JOAN CRAWFORD YEAR?

It leaked out last month that Joan Crawford is seeking legal separation from her husband, Douglas Fairbanks (Jnr.), and that she had indeed disappeared from home with that intent.

The ex-chorus girl who graduated to the dramatic actress class via "dancing daughter" roles has had her share of criticism and trouble of late what with the fans complaining about her make-up and the gossips rumour-mongering about her marriae, but many people believe that her career will reach its peak in 1933.

Joan is probably the most "self-made" persons in the city of self-made people. As a child she earned herself an education as a drudge in a convent. Later she earned enough money working behind the counter in a department store to get herself a job in the chorus of a cabaret.

She drifted to Broadway, was seen in a show by Harry Rapf, of M.-G.-M. and given a film contract. Her first work in the studios was as an extra.

Soon after came her success in the "modern maidens" series and her reign as Hollywood's "whoopee queen."

She put all that behind her when she married Douglas Fairbanks, jun., and blossomed out as a dramatic actress of no mean calibre in "Within the Law."

Other films in which she figures are "Rain" and "To-day We Live."

JOAN'S SUDDEN PARTING.

A Los Angelos message dated March 19 announced Joan's sudden disappearance from home in these terms:—

Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., was the perfect picture of the distraught young husband to-day when he got news that his wife, Joan Crawford, had announced she will go her separate way. His usual beaming smile was replaced by a look of anxiety and grim determination as he dashed about the colony here looking for Joan.

"Where's Joan? I've got to find her! I can't let her do this; it means everyting to me—to us!" he cried as he rushed into the home of one of Joan's closest friends.

But Joan had left just an hour before he arrived. She had simply packed up and told her friends, "I'm leaving town for a while."

"Joan is the only woman for me!" insisted young Doug over and over again as he continued his search for the missing wife.

MORE TROUBLE FOR DOUG.

Joan departed insisting that her fadding out of the picture has no connection with any oter woman, especially not the beautiful Danish wife of Jorgen Dietz, who has entered suit against young Fairbanks for dolls. 50,000 for alleged alienation of his wife's affections. But Doug Junior and his friends feel that, despite Joan's declarations, the public cannot help drawing inferences that would affect the suit.

More doubt is thrown upon the case by Joan's steadfast refusal to give any other reason for her sudden decision yesterday to separate. Moviedom has generally considered the couple amicably married, their little spats being no real threat to their romantic attachment. So far sympathy has been with the husband, but the curious are terribly anxious to hear Joan's reasons for it all.

## Norma Shearer Smiles Through Life

After more than eight months, Bombay filmgoers have got the opportunity of seeing Norma Shearer, whose latest M.-G.-M. hit 'Smiling Through" opened last Wednesday at Capitol. It is gratifying to know that Fredrick March is her leading man in the picture.

It's a great pity that her preceeding picture "Strange Interlude" which proved to be a great success in London and which was recently shown in Calcutta, will not be shown in Bombay on account of some censor trouble.

Few, if any, players of the silent screen have been so vivified by audibility as Norma Shearer. Not that her silent roles were bad; all of them were brilliant, and in fact she was a 'Star' even before the talkies came, but her popularity increased by leaps and bounds after her voice was heard on the screen. And what a voice! It enhanced her brilliant acting and revealed quite a new personality to the audiences. She turned out to be something entirely different from the silent Norma and became a great box-office attraction. Beauty and modesty, brains and talent combined to make her in a class all her own.

HONOURED.

In 1931 Norma won the motion Picture Academy's Award for the best acting performance in 1930—her role in "The Divorce", an honour envied and coveted by all film 'stars.' She has remained true to her admirers and has kept up her reputation by consistently giving fine pictures to the Cinema World. To-day she is one of the most clever and charming actresses on the screen—an actress who can hold her own even against a Dietrich or a Landi!

No doubt, she lacks the glamour and emotion of these stars, but this, is not a drawback. Her roles are such that they don't call forth these qualities but her acting is superb, polished and simple and her charming and attractive manners combined with her peculiar voice, capture the hearts of millions of fans.

POOR PARENTS

Norma was born on 10th August, 1903, in Montreal, Canada, of a comparatively poor family. He parents were not very rich but Norma was given a thorough education. When only a child, she wanted to be a great athelete, but soon her interest centred round amateur theatrical and at 14 she was convinced that she wanted to be an actress. She had great ambitions for her future career and wanted to be great and renowned.

CALL OF THE SCREEN

The increasing popularity of motion pictures attracted Norma's attention and in 1920, accompanied by her mother, she found herself on her way to New York, to try her luck in films. At first she met with little success. Heart-break followed disappointment and starvation actually threatened her. But in spite of these difficulties she worked with grim determination and undaunted courage. Fate had destined for her a great screen career and her patience was at last rewarded. Bit by bit her talents were recognised till at last she became a "Star" and achieved the life-long desire of her heart.

Norma has played in a very large number of films, among them being "The Student Prince" "The Tower of Lies," "He Who gets slapped," "The Actress" "The Trial of Mary Dugan", "Last of Mrs. Chaney," "Let's Be Gay", "Strangers May Kiss", "The Divorcee", "A Free Soul" and "Private Lives."

AN ATHLETE

Norma is five feet three inches high and has dark hair and blue eyes. She is a great athlete swimming being her chief pastime. She is married to Irving Thalberg, Vice-President and Production Manager of the vast Metro-Goldwyn-Mayor Studios. Though sophisticated and alluring on the screen, she is a most tender and affectionate mother. She occupies a very elevated position in Hollywood circles and she never fails to use her influence for the benefit of her friends.

### HOLLYWOOD DRAMA

"I beg pardon." He tooched his hat. "But you look familiar to me."

"I ought to be." She smiled I was once married to you.

"That's right. You were my second."

She shook her head. "No, I was your first. At least that's what you told me. Then I married you again."

"I remember now. I married you again for the second time. When did I mary you again.?"

"Before you married Mona la Mohica. Don't you recall? That was the time you remembered to bring the ring."

"I recall now. You looked so sweet in that—that—what kind of a wedding dress were you wearing that time?"

"My usual one. But there's one thing I'll bet you do remember."

"What's that?"

"Last night you promised to marry me again.

"Last night I promised. . . . I thought I promised Mona la Monica I'd marry her again!"

"But you're married to Mona la Monica now."

"That's right. So I am. So I am. By the way, who's that woman across the street. The one that's looking this way. She looks familiar. I'd better be going. Glad to have met you. Good-by. See you some more. Good-by."

—Harry Epstein in "Picture Play."

## SCREEN TOPICS

**DOUBLING FOR VENUS**

Caetano Scarpitta, the celebrated sculptor, has just completed figure of Marlene Dietrich, which will be used in her new picture, 'Song of Songs". Miss Dietrich posed for the head of the statue, but to save time a professional model posed for the remainder.

* * * *

**MARLENE AND MAURICE TOGETHER**

It is learnt, by the way, that Paramount really intends to co-star Marlene with Maurice Chevalier in a picture as soon as she finishes 'Song of Songs' and he has completed 'Bedtime Story'.

The proposal, it is stated, has been revived as an inducement to the fascinating 'fraulein' to remain under the Paramount banner.

* * * *

**ANOTHER ENGLISH "CLASSIC"**

Yet another classic of English life and manners is to be filmed in Hollywood.

The story is W. Somerset Maugham's lengthy novel, "Of Human Bondage", which, although among the author's earlier works, is generally regarded as the finest thing he has ever written.

Leslie Howard, the English actor (who is now one of the most sought-after players in Hollywood), will star in the picture which is to be produced by Radio.

**LUBITSCH AND COWARD JOIN FORCES**

Ernst Lubitsch, the Noel Coward of the screen, and Noel Coward, the Lubitsch of the stage, as collaborators!

The prospect of these two brilliant minds working together on a picture is made a probability by the news that Paramount is negotiating a deal for the screen rights of "Design for Living", Mr. Coward's new comedy which is drawing enormous audiences on Broadway, New York.

* * * *

**LOVE ACROSS THE SEA**

Benita Hume, the pretty British film star, who is now in Hollywood, left her fiance, Jack Dunfee in London, but absence evidently made Jack's heart grow fonder, if that is possible.

Miss Hume, who is under contract to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, recently underwent an operation for appendicitis. Dunfee cabled words of love, and also "said it with flowers", for numerous bouquets were dispatched via cable.

* * * *

Joan Crawford whose separation from Douglas Fairbanks, jur, was the latest Hollywood sensation, has signed a new contract with M.G.M. She has just completed 'To-day We Live" with Gary Cooper. Mr. Fairbanks is playing in Warner's "Fellow Prisoners" with Leslie Howard and Margaret Lindsay.

**NORMA SHEARER.**

**THINGS THEY SAY....**

I shall marry again, I possess all the natural feminine desires and ambitions. I want a home. I want a husband. I want children—at least two, a boy and a girl, in that order.—Jean Harlow.

I never have been in love. I never shall be in love. I shall never marry.—Ramon Novarro

It seems a shame to destroy all the romantic illusions so many gossipers hold for us. I havn't, however, the remotest idea at the moment that Harry and I will re-marry. I believe it will be better just to remain good friends.—Ann Harding.

With this sex appeal of mine I'm helpless. Every morning my dressing-room is a vegetable bower. Orchids from Crawford, violets from Shearer. They stifle me. The other day a cable from Sweden.....—Jimmy Durante.

Hollywood is the most sex-conscious spot I ever hit. Sex has its place, of course, but every time a man looks at a woman he doesn't have to forget that she may have a brain, too.—Lee Tracy.

* * * *

John Barrymore, who is at present appearing in "Reunion in Vienna" with Diana Wynyard, has renewed his contract with M.G.M. His next picture will be "Night Flight."

**REJUVENATING BARRYMORE**

We will see Lionel Barrymore as a man of twenty-five in his new picture 'Sweepings,' a characterisation which has provided new difficulties for the make-up men who for the last few years have been devoting their energies almost exclusively to "ageing" our heroes and heroines.

The feat was accomplished by Mel Berns, the Radio expert. By means of fish-skin adhesive tape he became a temporary plastic surgeon. He drew up all the sagging muscles in Lionel's face, particularly about the chin, and then overed the tape with brown make-up. More make-up was squeezed into the actor's eye wrinkles and, according to his own admission, Mr. Barrymore became so young that he was only just restrained from attending the studio school.

* * * *

**A WARNING FROM WARNER.**

Despite Marlene Dietrich's predilection for trousers and the vogue in Hollywood which immediately resulted, the Warner-First National studio has taken a firm stand against this masculine trend.

Jack Warner, head of the studio which bears his name, has issued an order prohibiting any of his feminine players from appearing in pictures or in public in mannish attire. Warner characterists the fad as freakish, predicts its early disappearance, and says that his company has learned that the public does no approve of the practice.

# WHAT'S ON AT THE CINEMAS

## SEEN ON THE SCREEN

(Continued from previous page.)

lyzed from the legs down, but his wheelchair was a veritable throne—for he ruled the black empire of the jungle like a tyrant. Beyond the "ju-ju" circle was Grege—the man who had crippled Flint after stealing his wife.

On the pretence of bringing her to her father Flint lured Ann to his trading post. There he prepared to sacrifice her as part of his revenge, for, as Flint finally revealed to her—she was Greg's daughter. There was no escape for Ann. Flint was one of the natives in spirit—their "witch doctor." With cheap tricks of magic he preyed on their superstition, and they believed him supernatural. But always they were demanding more and more of him.

To Flint's trading post comes Dr Kingsland, a broken bulk of a man. Flint keeps him prisoner and tries to straighten him out of his drug habit, in the hope that Kingsland can operate and relieve the pain of his twisted body. Kingsland submits to Flint's bullying because he has fallen in love with Ann.

"Deadlegs" Flint himself becomes the sacrifice to the blacks, is seen in the fine film which will be shown at the Carlton from Saturday.

## 6TH WEEK OF "PURAN BHAKTA"

The Wellington Talkies at Dhobi Talao, are continuing New Theatre's great Hindi picture "Puran Bhakta" for the 6th week, after its tremendous success during the last one month and more. During the holidays, there will be an extra show at 3-30 p.m. daily till Monday, besides the usual two shows at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

## "NAKSHA-e-SULAIMAN" AT GLOBE

"Naksha-E-Sulaiman," the spectacular melodrama of Saroj Movietone, featuring Miss Sirdar Akthar, Miss Zebnissa and Miss Yakbal supported by Mr. H. Bali and Jani Babu, has been drawing huge crowds for the last ten days at the Globe Talkies. This production is full of delightful songs and fairy dances.

A scene from "Pandav-Kaurav" which is running this week at the Imperial Cinema.

## "CHANDU, THE MAGICIAN" AT EXCELSIOR

Some of the thrilling and mysterious tricks of Oriental magic are revealed in the Fox Mystery drama "Chandu, the Magician", screened this week at the Excelsior as an Easter Holiday attraction.

Magic rites in the Yogi Temple, the magician burying himself alive in the Nile and emerging unscathed and the miraculous escape from the Rock Temple of Ancient Kings—these are some of the sensational feats of the magician. The drama is enacted by a strong cast including Edmund Lowe, Bela Lugosi, Irene Ware and Henry B. Walthall

NORMA SHEARER and FREDRIC MARCH in "SMILIN' THROUGH"

## 2nd WEEK OF "LANKA DAHAN"

"Lankha-Dhahan," is going strong at the Krishna Theatre. People of every community are attracted to witness this beautiful picture featuring Miss Santhakumarai, with Hyder Shah and others. Mr. Manekial B. Patel deserves credit for producing this picture depicting the story of ideal Sati Seetha and the marvellous Hanuman.

## MUSICAL COMEDY AT ROXY

As a holiday attraction, the Roxy Cinema, New Queen's Road, are showing a delightful musical comedy "There goes, the bride". An exclusive feature of the programme is an authentic film of the world's greatest race, the Grand National of 1933.

The picture is a polished production wit rich human comedy and the sparkle of the directorial skill of Albert de Courille. The feminine lead is brilliantly played by Jessie Mathews, the screen's latest find," whose performance puts the audience into roars of screaming laughter from start to finish. She is suitably teamed with Owen Nares, an actor of consummate artistry, who has already won a front rank among the top-notches of the screen. The plot concerns a shy grl who is afraid of marriage, but, by a conspiracy of circumstances, finds herself landed in romance quite against her own expectations. The comedy is enlivened by some tuneful song-hits, and numbers like "I will stay with you" and "Looking for you", will be long lingering in your memory.

## "VAGABOND PRINCE" FOR 3RD WEEK

Master Modak's second Hindi talkie "Vagabond Prince", produced by Saraswati Cinetone, is now running for the third week at West-End Cinema Lamington Road.

Half a dozen tuneful songs are exquisitely rendered by Master Modak in his bewitching style. The story is an amusing comedy of a Prince and a beggar who exchange their lives for a day, and the resulting situations put the audience into roars of laughter. The double role played by Modak in the same scene on several occasions is a marvel of camera-technique.

## COMEDY ATTRACTION AT EMPIRE

"Josser in the Army", the picture showing this week at the Empire has the famous British comedian Ernie Lotinga, who carries the familiar tradition of Josser a stage further here in a characteristic spate of broad comicalities.

This time Josser is a private in the British Army of 1914, and following on the inevitable exchanges with the sergeant-major, he contrives to lose his trousers. Thus it is, concealed in a barrel, that Josser is enabled to hear two of the British Officers for scheming against his country, and now we look upon the attempts of the spies to "get" Josser, and the latter's successful effort, weirdly disguised as a German staff officer, to round up the spies.

## "DAKU KI LADKI" AT MAJESTIC

Daku ki Ladki, produced by the Imperial Film Co., is running for the 3rd week at the Majestic and marks a definite improvement in Indian film production.

The scene of the story is at an inn where an orphan girl makes a precarious living by her skill in dance and music. Among the travellers assembled there is a young man, Khushbakht, whom she has grown to love. Khushbakht encounters Musharaf Beg who is on his way to Baghdad and joins him. The caravan is looted by Dilsher—the bandit. Kushbakth is wounded. Rihan—the dancer goes to succour him and passes through many vissicitudes. She does not know that Dilsherth ebandit—is her father. Then she intends to revenge him but circumstances are so altered that she, her lover and her father are all united together.

It is an exciting show with a touch of human interest combined with romantic love and suspense is well maintained in the story. Suiochana, who plays the lead, creditably fulfils her role. Hadi is responsible for humorous reliefs, and Chanda gives fine exhibition of her skill in songs. There are plenty of punches and scenic effects with good photography.

## "PANDAV-KAURAV" AT IMPERIAL

"Pandav-Kauravas" means the constant fight between the good and the evil. The grand Indian Epic, Mahabharata, offers this theme and Sagar has successfully translated it on the screen. The Imperial Cinema is showing this film from this week. Sagar has not kept any stone unturned to decorate this production and for this purpose thousands of rupees have been spent.

Mr. Nanubhai Vakil is responsible for its direction, which is full of new Cinema Technique. Mr. S. P. Rane, has given some lilting melodies to this picture. Mr. Faredoon Irani's camera work is pretty and smooth. Recording is also satisfactory. Jal and Zubeida represent their characters properly. In short, this film can be classed as a programme winning stuff.

* * * *

A new version of Sir Hall Caine's famous drama, "The Christian," is being planned with John Barrymore as John Storm and Jean Harlow as Glory Quayle.

* * * *

A print of Paramount's "A Farewell to Arms", the screen version of Ernest Hemingway's novel, has been despatched to Mussolini by the producers. The novel which describes a disorderly retreat by the Italian army, was severely criticised by Il-Duce.

* * * *

The day after Ruth Chatterton smashed two fingers in a motor accident she was scheduled to perform a dance for "Lily Turner" at the Warner studios. The fingers hurt too much to enable her to dance with abandon. So the director substituted another scene of the story in which Miss Chatterton is seen lying in agony in a hospital bed.

* * * *

Temple Thurston, the novelist, who has just died, was a cinema enthusiast from the earliest days of pictures, and adapted many of his own stories to the screen. Among recent films from his novels were "Discord" "Driven" and "Sally Bishop".

## HOW TO TRAVEL ALL ROUND WORLD

### Japanese Students Seek Information From Calcutta Mayor

The following letter has been received by the Mayor of Calcutta from the Japanese students of the Fushun High School in Manchuria:

Fushun High School,
Manchuria, Feb. 11, 1933.

Dear Sir,—We, Japanese students of the Fushun High School, have recently organized a geographical society for the purpose of studying the world—its peoples, their customs, their leading thoughts, the social and industrial conditions existing there and etc., so that we may, by and by, be well qualified as good citizens of the world to be able to promote the friendship and mutual understanding among us, all human beings.

Since the incident between Chinese and Japanese taken place near Mukden in the autumn of 1931, Manchuria has, it seems to us, become the centre of the world-wide interest and attention, with one problem after another rising up to the view. Investigating closely into the cause and the effect until to-day of the present trouble, we cannot help feeling that we should have a new form of civilization on a deeper and wider ethecal basis for the betterment of the world in the age which is to come for us. We, students, feel, thus, firmly convinced of being called for this task to be undertaken when we are grown up. So, our prayer is that God may sustain us, young generation, join into an international association as a movement for the promotion of peace on the earth, being independent of political and deplomatic affairs.

GUIDE BOOK UNDER PREPARATION.

Our society is now studying, as one of our works, about "How to travel all around the world," and collecting materials from various places in the world, which shall be resulted in "a guide book to a world tour." So we wish you would kindly help and send us any informations (most desirable if detailed) of your city and its localities, general and particular, which you would like to have your visitors see and study. We are sure that this work of ours will help and encourage the visitors to your city as we expect to have it published in one of our prominent paper here in Manchuria.

We shall, also, be very grateful to you if you could send us the names of a high school in your city and its principal, so as to let us be able to communicate with students body there.—Yours very sincerely,

GASUMITSU,
Furusho, General Secretary.

## MAGISTRATE'S NOTICE DEFIED

AHMEDABAD, Apr. 13.

Jayantilal Thakore, a pleader and a Municipal Councillor, who arrived to-day in Ahmedabad in defiance of the District Magistrate's notice, requiring him to leave Ahmedabad District, was immediately arrested tried and sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default one month more.—A. P.

## 22 ARRESTS FOR MILL PICKETING

AHMEDABAD, Apr. 13.

Twenty-two Congress volunteers with Congress badges and national flags appeared to-day in front of Manekchawk Mill in successive batches to picket the Mill for ordering British machinery. They were arrested as they arrived.—A. P.

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COTTON
LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF.
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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening, midway fluctuations to the closing prices.
STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE:—The Stering-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.
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# WORLD WIDE 30 PER CENT INFLATION

## Monthly U. S. A. Consumption Report Bullish

## RISE IN POUND STERLING

### Wall-Street And Professionals Buy Cotton

Bombay, April 14.

On Thursday the New York cotton futures market ruled firm and prices advanced 18 points.

The market opened at unchanged prices and prices kept on improving throughout the day. There was fairly large buying by continent, trade, Wall-street and professional operators induced by advance in pound sterling to 3.45-3/4.

The monthly consumption report issued by the New York Textile Merchants' Association was better than expected. There was scarcity of contracts.

As pointed out before, the market was under the preparatory state for a big rise and in the course of next four weeks there will be material improvement in the prices of cotton.

The Farm Relief Bill will be taken up next week and now it is provided in the Bill that the Government owned and financed cotton which is estimated to the extent of 35 lac bales will be sold in equal monthly quantities over a period of two or three years, not before August first 1933 or possibly March first next year.

It is now talked that there will be a world-wide 30 per cent. inflation in the currency. This move is directly aimed to improve commodity prices and thereby improve the economic condition of aricuturists all over the world.

The feeling is most confident and it is advisable to cover short sales and buy cotton on all declines.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. Support encouraged by inflationary amendments to Farm Bill. Southern cables indicate farmers carrying out planting programme regardless possible legislation. Our opinion Roosevelt will do nothing radical until international discussions over but if these fail to succeed policy domestic expan-

New York.—Bombay chances sion possible.

Amendment cotton section Farm Bill providing for sale Government owned and financed cotton in equal monthly quantities over a period of two od three ars beginning not before August first or possibly March first 1934. Inflation sentiment designed advance domestic commodity prices beoming more insistent advocates various plans beginning co-operate. Many expect some action before long.

New York.—Opened unchanged but since advanced on buying by Continent, trade, "Wall Street" and professional operators induced by advance in pounds sterling and talk of inflation. Cotton goods market—yarn market—business improving. Prices tending upward.

New York.—Improvement caused by talk world wide 30 per cent inflation. Farmers Bill expected to be next week. Consumption report bullish. Contracts appear scarce, offering limited. Investment buying a feature.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| May 1933 | 6.77+.18 |
| July 1933 | 6.94+.20 |
| October 1933 | 7.15+.19 |
| December 1933 | 7.28+.17 |
| January 1934 | 7.36+.19 |
| March 1934 | 7.49+.18 |
| Middling Spot | 6.85+.15 |

NEW ORLEANS.

New York, April 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 6.72+.15 |
| July | 6.88+.16 |
| Middling Spot | 6.72+.15 |

NEW YORK.

New York, April 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| New York 10.25 a.m. | |
| May | 6.60 |
| July | 6.76 |
| October | 6.98 |
| New York Noon Call. | |
| May | 6.61 |
| July | 6.77 |
| October | 6.98 |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 13.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 6,000 |
| Days' Exports to Great Britain | 3,000 |
| Days' Exports to the Continent | 22,000 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 13.

| Quotations. | 10-10 a.m. To-day's Price. Closing. |
|---|---|
| April 1933 | 5.15+.07 |
| May 1933 5.13 May | 5.16+.07 |
| June 1933 | 5.16+.07 |
| July 1933 5.13 July | 5.16+.07 |
| August 1933 | 5.17+.07 |
| September 1933 | 5.18+.07 |
| October 1933 Oct. | 5.19+.07 |
| November 1933 | 5.20+.07 |
| December 1933 | 5.21+.06 |
| January 1934 January | 5.22 |
| January 1933 Jan. | 5.22+.06 |
| February 1934 | 5.24+.06 |
| March 1934 March | 5.26+.06 |
| April 1934 | 5.27+.06 |
| Middling Spot | 5.37+.02 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sakellaridis. | |
| May 1933 | 7.12 |
| July 1933 | 7.21 |
| October 1933 | 7.31 |
| November 1933 | 7.36 |
| January 1934 | 7.44 |
| March 1933 | 7.52 |
| April 1934 | 7.52 |
| F.G.F. Spot | 7.48 |

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| BROACH. | |
| Fully Good (Good Staple) | 4.58 |
| Fine (Good Staple) | 4.70 |
| Superfine (Good Staple) | 4.82 |
| OOMRA. | |
| Good (No. 1 Staple) | 4.49 |
| Superfine (No. 1 Staple) | 4.64 |
| Choice (No. - Staple) | 4.79 |
| BENGAL. | |
| Good | 3.80 |
| Fine | 3.90 |
| Superfine | 4.00 |
| SCINDE. | |
| Good | 3.90 |
| Fine | 4.00 |
| Superfine | 4.10 |

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Market:—Closed uncertain. | |
| Spot | 18 |
| Forward | 18-1\|16 |

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold bars fine per oz | £6:1:6 |

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| T.T. LONDON ON:— | |
| Berlin | 14.42 |
| Amsterdam | 8.44-3\|4 |
| Madrid | 40.31 |
| Brussels | 24.47-1\|2 |
| Milan | 66.62 |
| Berne | 17.65-1\|2 |
| Paris | 28.75 |
| Prague | 114.50 |
| New York closiny rate | 3.44 3\|4 |

LOANS.

London, April 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest day to day loan | 0 3\|8 p.c. |
| Interest 7 days' market Loan | 0-1\|2 per cent. |

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of I A. A. and C. | £13-1\|2 |
| Honykonf Shanyhai Bank London Register | £121-1\|4 |
| P. and O. Banking Corporation | 9-3\|4 nominal. |
| National Bank of India | £44 |
| Funding Loan 4 per cent | £111-1\|8 |
| Conversion loan | 101 |
| Rupee paper | £64 |
| Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling loan | £75-1\|4 |
| Indian Stock 3-1\|2 per cent. Sterling loan | £87-1\|4 |
| Indian Stock 4-1\|2 per cent. Sterling loan | £108-1\|4 |
| Consols 2-1\|2 per cent. | 76-3\|4 |
| War loan 3-1\|2 per cent | £102-1\|8 |
| Victory Bonds 4 p.c. | £110-1\|8 |

LONDON METALS.

London, April 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper braziers | £42-1\|2 |
| Yellow metal | £36-1\|2 |
| Spelter hard Indian brands | £14-5\|8 |
| Corrugated lheets 24 gauge | £16 |
| Tin English ingots | £157-1\|2 |

LINSEED.

LONDON, April 13

Linseed Calcutta (London) Ton. £9-15-0 Apy/May sellers.

Linseed Laplata, C. I. F. Hull Ton. £8-5-0 Apl/May sellers.

Linseed Bombay, (London) Hull Ton. £ 9-13-9 Apl/May sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank bills 3 months market rate | 0-9\|16 p.c. to 0-5\|8 per cent. |
| Banks bills 6 months market rate | 0-3\|4 p.c. to 0-7\|8 per cent. |
| Fine trade bills 3 months market rate | 2 per cent. |
| Fine trade bills 6 months market rate | 2-1\|2 p.c. to 3 per cent. |

LONDON PRODUCE.

LONDDON, April 13.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull, C. I. F. Ton. No offers.

C. I. F. ton. No Offers.

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) C. I. F. Ton. £99-13-9 Apl May sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent £9-16-3 Apl/May sellers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, April 13.

Java sugar, fine white Dutch Standard No. 25 c. and f. Calcutta per cwt. 7|9 sellers.

C. and f. Bombay per cwt. 7|9 sellers.

C. and f. Karachi per cwt. May|June 7|9 sellers.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

LONDON April 13.

| | This week. |
|---|---|
| Total Bullion | £179,300,000 |
| Public Deposits | £18,000,000 |
| Other Deposits | £123,800,000 |
| Government Securities | £68,900,000 |
| Other Securities | £27,600,000 |
| Notes and Coins | £63,000,000 |
| Notes in Circulation | £376,400,000 |
| Ratio of Reserve to Liabilitie s | 44.441 p. c. |

LINSEED.

Linseed Oil Naked. London per cwt. 14/4½ Apl. sellers.

Linseed Oil Naked. London per cwt. 15/4½ May/Aug sellers.

Smoked sheet Standard Ribbed Lb., Spot., 2-3/32 sellers.

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, April 13.

Wheat Razario Santa Fe, parcels 20|7-1|2 June sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo fe parcels..... 20|3 May sellers.

Wheat South Australian parcels.... 23|6 April sellers.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot | 8-1\|4 |

## GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 14.

The Local Silver Market was quiet to-day with increased selling and prices declined by almost about annas two. Gold Market is also easy on account of improvement in Dollar-Sterling Cross-Rate.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready Silver | 56 10 0 |
| Chaitra | 56 10 0 |
| Vaishakh | 56 14 0 |
| Ready Gold | 29 15 9 |
| Chaitra | 29 15 6 |
| Vaishakh | 29 13 6 |

## CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

### Revised Schedule Of Fees For Tests

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, has issued the following:—

The Technological Labratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee at Matunga carries out tests on samples of cottons bred by the Provincial and Indian States' Agricultural Departments, and those submitted by the East India Cotton Association and the Bombay and Anmedabad Millowners' Associations. Samples received from the above sources are tested free of charge.

About six months ago the laboratory under took tests of samples received from individual mills at certain rates which are now revised. Hitherto the Committee has undertaken combined tests of fibre and spinning kualities but from subsequent experience it has been found that more than one test is not always required and consequently the scale of fees has been modified in such a manner as to provide for any individual test that may be required by the trade. They are as follows:—

| FIBRE OR YARN TEST. | Rs. | as. | ps. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Mean fibre-length | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| (b) Fibre-weight per inch | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| (c) Fibre-strength | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| (d) Maturity | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| (e) Lea test | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| (f) Ballistic test | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| (g) Single thread test | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| (h) Twist | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| FIBRE & BLOW-ROOM TEST. | | | |
| (a) Fibre tests as for (a) —(d) above. | | | |
| (b) Blow-room only | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| FULL TEST. | | | |
| (a) Fibre tests as for (a) —(d) above. | | | |
| (g) Spinning test only | 35 | 0 | 0 |

## QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

### Issued By The Hindustani Native Merchants' Association

Bombay, April 14.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| KHADI | | | |
| Textile | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Currimbhoy | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Century | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Toyo Podar | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| LONG CLOTH (full weight 34-40 in.) | | | |
| Century 91 1/2 92 1/2 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Century 6404—8705 | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Fazal (Mahal) | 0 | 10 | 3 |
| Pehlad | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Pabaney (Phoolmala) | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Daud Saheb | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| LONG CLOTH (Light Weight) No. 5202\|5303 | | | |
| Moon | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Hindustan | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| LONG CLOTH X Quality. | | | |
| Apollo | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Century | 0 | 10 | 4½ |
| David | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Jam | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Maher | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Spring | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Swan Finlay | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| LONG CLOTH Satin Calander 34—42 in. | | | |
| Textile (Hand) | 0 | 9 | 10½ |
| Spring (Merchant) | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| Century (Bugle) | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| Tata Mill (Darji) | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| Apollo (Pyala) | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Sakuntia | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| Pehlad (Siwala) | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| David | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Pehlwan | 0 | 9 | |
| Jacob (Rajkumar) | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Tijuri | 0 | 9 | 3 |
| Maher | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Sundri | 0 | 9 | 3 |
| Jubilee | 0 | 8 | 9 |
| DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 yards. | | | |
| Spring (Balance) | 0 | 11 | |
| Textile (Bycycle). | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Crown | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Hindustan | 0 | 10 | 4 1/2 |
| Barsi | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| DHOOTIES 10 yards. | | | |
| Spring (Balance) | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Textile (Bycycle) | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Moon Mill | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Crown | 0 | 10 | 3 |
| Hindustan | 0 | 10 | |
| SALITA | | | |
| Barsi | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| 1215 Manchester | 0 | 8 | 3 |
| 1215 Jacob | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 1215 Fazal | 0 | 8 | 1½ |
| | Rs. | a. | p. per piece. |
| GIN COLOURED. | | | |
| B 1515 Ratilal | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| 1415 | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| 779 (Balance) | 9 | 4 | 0 |
| 4141 (Balance) | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | per lb. Rs. | a. | p. |
| LEPAD Big Size. | | | |
| Spring | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| Rachael | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Moon | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| David | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Apollo | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Jacob | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| MARKIN INDIAN (Japan Quality) | | | |
| 3838—98098 | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| 8987 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| 4138 | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| 8987 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| 9187 | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| 4488 | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| 2142 Balance | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| DHOOTI MAHIN 44x10 | | | |
| 119 Hirji | 0 | 13 | 9 |
| 2142 Western | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| LONG CLOTH VEGITABLE. | | | |
| Apollo | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Jacob | 0 | 9 | |
| Edward | 0 | 9 | |
| Moon | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Union | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Mathuradas | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| DUKDI Yards 12-13-14. | | | |
| Balance | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Pehlad | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 1244 Indian | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| 1344 Keshri | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Fazal 8712 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Bunder 8712 | 0 | 11 | 12 |

## INDIAN CHEMISTS TO TRAIN IN ENGLAND

### Govt. Of India Acts On 3 Year Scheme

NEW DELHI, April 13.

It is understood that one physicist and two chemists are being sent to England for research work on 'lac.' This is in accordance with the three year scheme recently sanctioned by the Government of India at a cost of one lakh and thirty thousand rupees. The selection of candidates was made by the Lac Cess Committee.

CANDIDATES WHO'S WHO.

The candidates are, Dr. Lal C. Verman, who holds Ph.D. of Cornell (American) University and is now Research Fellow of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Dr. Ali Karim, Ph.D., London University, now employed as a chemist in the Shalimar Paints Works in Calcutta., and Dr. Mitra, Ph.D. (London) employed as an inspector of explosives, Calcutta.

The two chemists will conduct the research work at the Research Station Toddington, near London, under the supervision of Dr. Jordan, while the Physicist will work at Rugby Research Station owned by the British Thomson Houston Company.—A.P.

## SWADESHI LEAGUE ARRANGES LEATHER-GOODS EXHIBITION

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League and the Servants of Untouchables' Society an exhibition of Leather Goods and Industries allied to leather industry will be held for nine days in Bombay from Saturday, the 22nd April to Saturday 30th April between the hours of 4 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. everyday at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. There is no entrance fee for the exhibition.

Over 40 tables have been booked at the exhibition. Exhibitors who have booked stalls are requested to make necessary arrangements to send their exhibits in time. As there are a few more stalls still remaining intending exhibitors are requested to book them early to avoid disappointment. Arrangements have been made to make the exhibition as interesting as possible.

Prizes will be awarded for the best workmanship for the following classes of leather goods:—

1. FOOTWEAR.

Champals and Sandals, Boots and Shoes.

2. LEATHER GOODS.

A. Suitcases, bags, trunks, holdalls, etc.

B. Fancy leatherware such as money purses, belts, laces, sadlery, harness and belting for machinery.

The following articles will be exhibited at the Exhibition:

Various kinds of half tanned skins and hides and fully tanned leather.

Mills and Gins leather stores like beltings.

Vanity bags, shoes, sandals, champals.

Attractive tiger, and leopard skins.

Leather musical insrtuments like Sarangi, Drums, Tablas, Khangeris, etc.

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, April 14.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the week under review, off-take being on a moderate scale. Prices fluctuated within very narrow limits of about an anna per cwt. It is reported that the Prominent European House repurchased about 2,000 tons July Sept. at about Rs. 5|3 to Rs. 5|3|6 per cwt. A fair quantity of sugar Ex- S. S. Subedar is transferred to Karachi and other ports. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—Rs. 14|11 and Rs. 14|10 for Java Ready Sugar. Rs. 4|13|3 and Rs. 4|12|9 for March Rs. 4|15 and Rs. 4|14|6 for April, Rs. 4|15|9 and Rs 4|15|3 for May Rs. 5|0|9 and Rs. 5|0|3 for June, Rs. 5|4 and Rs. 5|3|6 for July|Sept. and Rs. 5|4|3 and Rs. 5|4 for Aug|Sept. shipments.

Arrivals:—S. S. Fusijama and S. S. Haljin Maru and S. S. Baron Sultaun arrived during the week with about 7,000: 15,000 and 32,000 bags of Java Sugar. S. S. Wildenfels also arrived during the week with about 750 bags of Britania Sugar. S. S. Subedar is expected to arrive on about the 20th instant with about 30,000 bags.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 30,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 80,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14|11 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 4|14|15 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. Haljin Maru Rs. 4|13|3 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. Subedar Rs. 4|14 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment March Rs. 4|13|3 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment April Rs' 4|15 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment May Rs. 4|15|9 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment June Rs. 5|0|9 per cwt F B H.

Shipment July Rs. 5|2|6 per cwt F B H.

Shipment July|Sept. Rs. 5|3|9 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Aug|Sept. Rs. 5,4|3 per cwt. F B H.

African Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14|12|6 per cwt.

Narkatia Ganj Birla Swadeshi: —Rs. 23|2 per six mds.

Bellapuri Swadeshi Sugar:—Rs. 24|8 per six mds.

Tone:—Steadier.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 14.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 26|11; highest Rs. 27|3; closing Rs. 27|1.

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 28|12; highest Rs. 29|1; closing Rs. 28|15.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 29|7; highest Rs. 29|13; lowest Rs. 29|5; closing Rs. 29|12|6.

Groundnut Seeds Aug. delivery: Opening Rs. 30|14; closing Rs. 31|6.

TRADE & FINANC

## CALL MONE FIRM AT 3-1

## Increased Selling Securit

## TAEL REPLACEL IN CHI

### Weekly Market

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Bombay, April 13.

MONEY.

Money was firm this week with call funds placed as high as 3-1|2 per cent. Only Rs. 76 lacs were applied for and allotted against an offer of Rs. 1-1|2 crores of Treasury Bills on the basis of Rs. 1|3|0 per cent per annum. It is generally felt that money conditions will ease off after April. The trade demand shows an increas of Rs. 153 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates. One month 1-1|4 per cent; two to three months 1-1|2 per cent and six months 2 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

Gilt-edged were distinctly easy with more sellers than buyers in almost all scrips. The enquiry for even short-term bonds was small. 3-1|2 per cent Paper declined from Rs. 87|9 to Rs. 86|8, but improved again to Rs. 87|9 on support by banks and bears covering sales. The recent steadiness was largely due to the activities of Calcutta operators. 4 per cent 1960|70 Loan after declining from Rs. 99|4 to Rs. 98|8 improved to Rs. 98|14 at the close. 1943 loan eased off to Rs. 101|8. 4-1|2 per cent 1955|60 Loan showed no change at Rs. 105|14, while 1934 Bonds receded to Rs. 102|2. 5 per cent 1939|44 Loan closed at Rs. 106|5, 1940|43 at Rs. 106|8 and 1945|55 at Rs. 102|12. 5 per cent 1933 and 1935 loans were quoted at Rs. 101|4 and Rs. 104|4. 6 per cent 1933|36 Bonds were placed at Rs. 101|2. 6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan declined from Rs. 108|11 to Rs. 108|7 and 6-1|2 per cent Treasury Bonds to Rs. 107|9.

INCOME TAX BILL.

Very important measures were passed by the Legislative Assembly during the session which came to a close yesterday. By the passing of the Income Tax Amendment Bill incomes earned abroad even though not brought into the country for three years are now subject to both the income tax and super tax. The Hon'ble the Finance Member, Sir George Schuster is to be congratulated on removing this defect in the Income Tax Act, which was a positive incentive to invest money abroad and resulted in the outflow a large amounts of Indian Capital. Even if capital does not return to India immediately, Government will be able to gather income-tax on the interest earned therefrom. In this important measure Government have the support of the business community in general.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was firm during the week with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 6-1|32 and no buyers under 1s. 6-3|32d. Almost every day business was placed at 1s. 6-1|16 for ready. Fresh business in connection with gold exports as well as merchandise was restricted and the present strength is mainly due to the money position. At the last bidding for sterling tenders, Government allotted 73 per cent. The following are the forward rates:—April|May 1|6 1|32 and June 1|6.

The dollar sterling quotation eased during the week from dol. 3.42 to dol. 3.40-13|16, but reacted and closed at dol. 3.41 5|16. French francs similarly declined from 86.91 to 86.47 and closed at 86.50. The Belga and the Italian lira closed at 24.43 and 66.62.

A press communique of the 11th instant states that sterling purchased by Government during the week ending April 5, amounted to £709,000 and since 1st April amounted to £767,000.

GOLD.

The gold market was firm and the price of ready improved from Rs. 29|13|6 to Rs. 30|2. An easier London-New York cross rate and the over-sold position of the market for the current settlement are largely responsible for the present strength. The April settlement which commenced from the 11th and for which very large commitments were made, is likely to pass off smoothly, as a fair amount of gold was re-sold by banks for the April position. The price of sovereigns improved considerably during the week on bear covering and the rate at he close was Rs. 19|5|0 for ready and Rs. 19|3|6 for

Deliv... the ... 121s. ... 10-1... 121s.-... per S... Rs. 8... sident... daily ... some ... estim... In ou... lowest ... Rs. 2... settle... 29|12|... total ... amou... and ...

P... firm ... per ... Rs ... se... fir... ve... k... t... a... c... h... a... th... 1s. ... 16d ... volume ... tricted, the ... 20 bars. But St... ed heavy at about 8,0... London the highest an... west rates were 17-15|16d and 17-1|4d for ready and 18d and 17-1|4d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 56-9 and Rs. 54-13 for ready, Rs. 56-9 and Rs. 54-13 for April 15 settlement and Rs. 56-12 and Rs. 55 for May 13 settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 34,060. in bar and coin.

SHARES.

On the Stock Exchange there was a noticeable rise in the prices of cotton mill shares on the introduction and passing of the Anti-Dumping legislation by the Government of India. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 751|4xd—770; Century Rs. 207|8—223|12; Central India Rs. 294|5—313|12; Crescent Rs. 38|7—45|10; Fazulbhoy Rs. 324|6—333|12; Indore Malwa Rs. 351|4—361|4; Kohinoor Rs. 152|8—171|4; New Great Rs. 120—133|12; Pearls Rs. 127|8—145; Simplex Rs. 70—78|12; and Swadeshi Rs. 230|10—242|8.

The miscellaneous section was also firm Tata Iron Ordys improved to Rs. 43|4 while Defds. receded to Rs. 173|2. Tata Hydros kept steady at Rs. 149|8, while Tata Powers declined from Rs. 991|4 to Rs. 983|12. Andhra Valleys steadied from Rs. 1390 to Rs. 1,400 and Alcocks to Rs. 156|4. Bombay Burmahs gained Rs. 5 to Rs. 450 and Bombay Trams to Rs. 136|14, Bombay Steams were also steady at Rs. 287|8 and Scindia steams at Rs. 13|4. Cement shares continued steady, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 22|14, Indian Cements at Rs 252|8 and Katni Ordys. at Rs. 262|8, while Defds. declined from Rs. 1,007|8 to Rs. 980. Among railway shares, prices were unchanged.

Imperial Bank shares were steady at Rs. 1230 and Contributories at Rs. 300. Bank of India shares were unchanged at Rs. 100 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 21|12.

ANTI-DUMPING BILL.

The Anti-Dumping Bill passed in the Legislature yesterday has conferred on Government wide powers, but the Hon'ble the Commerce Member has assured the House that these powers will be carefully and discriminatingly used. Dumping is a wide term and it cannot be denied that it will be in many cases be most difficult to prove that it is taking place. Hence the assurance of the Commerce Member about the use of the wide powers is valuable. It is to be hoped that Government before taking action will carefully consider the possibility of a tariff war against India. It must be remembered that India is mainly an agriiultural country and should a tariff war emanate, the interests of the masses as a whole would be in jeopardy. Government would also do well to weigh the interests of the consumers and the effect on Government's customs revenue.

# D SUBURBS

## ngagements

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION:—Telegrams to and from Calcutta are no longer subject to delay. The time taken for transmission of telegrams between Bombay and Calcutta is now normal.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA:—There will be a musical entertainment by Brahmasri Yegnaswami Baghavathar of Harikesanallur to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga (G.I.P.).

THE SAHAKARI MANORANJAN MANDAL:—The annual general meeting of the Sahakari Manoranjan Mandal will be held tomorrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel. Mr. B. V. Varerkar the well-known Marathi playwright and novelist is expected to preside.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Swadeshi Bazar Committee the weekly Swadeshi Bazar will be held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday (15th, 16th and 17th inst.) from 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) As usual, there will be stalls exhibiting various articles including stalls from Seva Sadan, Swadeshi Market, etc. The public is invited to peep in.

Last
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Sun-

Bhakta".
10 p.m.
and Sun.

Daily at
Matinees:
nday, 4 p.m.
unday, 10 a.m.
Sign of the
at 3-30, 6-30
Sunday morning

Vagabond Prince."
5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sun-
m.
e Goes the Bride."
30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee Saturday and Sun-
day, 4 p.m.

PALACE TALKIES.—"First Year." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinees: Saturday and Sunday, 4 p.m. Sunday Special show 10-30 a.m.

KRISHNA CINEMA.—"Lanka-Dahan". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee: Saturday and Sunday, 3 p.m.

GLOBE TALKIES.—"Naksha-e-Submani." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee: Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

10-30 a.m.—Light Music: Miss Mahaboobjan of Sholapur, assisted by Dattaram Parwatkar, Kamoo Mungesker and Ratnakant.

2-00 Noon—The V.U.B. Ensemble.:—

1. March: Noce Japonaise, Translateur; 2. Valse: Namuna, Franco; 3. Overture: Carneval, Dvorak; 4. Fantasy: A Flood of Waltzes, Petras; 5. Intermezzo: Dream Castles, Hope; 6. Morceau Pizzicato Polka, Strauss; 7. Waltz: Toledo. Schmelling; 8. Czardas: The Ghost of the Warriat, Grossman.

6-15 p.m.—The Children's Hour: P.M. Mistry, Stories and Songs.

6-45 p.m.—Uncle George will Entertain.

7-15 p.m.—Empire Relay.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9-00 p.m.—News in Hindi—New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available), and Bombay Current Rates.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

9-10 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Film Chat by the Picturegoer. Rossetti and his Taj Mahal Hotel Orchestra. Relayed from the Taj Mahal Hotel (by kind permission of the Directors, The Indian Hotels Co. Ltd.).

11-00 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor.

## EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin and Announcements.

7-20 p.m.—Interlude of Gramophone records.

7-30 p.m.—Dance Music by Harry Roy and his Band, from the Cafe Anglais.

8-15 p.m.—Concert by the Band of His Majesty's Coldstream Guards, relayed from the Palace Pier, Brighton.

8-55 p.m.—The Week Abroad, a talk by Mr. Wickham Steed.

9-15 p.m.—Harold Ramsay, at the organ of the Granada, Tooting, London.

9-45 p.m.—The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

10-30 p.m.—Gramophone records.

AUDICHYA YOUTH CONFERENCE:—The first session of the All-India Audichya Youth Conference will be held on Saturday and Sunday (15th and 16th April) at Madhav Bag, at 8 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 2 to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Sjt. Chandulal Dave.

## KHADI HAWKING IN BOMBAY

The Secretary, A. I. S. A. (Bombay Branch), writes:—

To celebrate the National Week sisters belonging to Gandhi Seva Sena will hawk Khadi from shop to shop on Saturday (to-day) and Sunday. We hope the generous public will appreciate their efforts for the National Welfare and purchase Khadi from them to their utmost capacity.

Programme: Saturday, Mandvi, 1-30 to 5 p.m.; Zaveri Bazar, 3-30 to 5 p.m.

Sunday, Mooljі Jetha Cloth Market, 2 to 5 p.m.; Mangaldas Cloth Market, 2 to 5 p.m.

## SWADESHI IN SUBURBS

### Sir Lalubhai Opens Bazar At Andheri

Under the auspices of the Suburban Branch of the Bombay Swadeshi League a Swadeshi Bazar was opened on Friday at the Andheri High School premises.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, President of the League declared the Bazar open after a short speech by Mrs. Ratanben Mehta who in the course of which stressed the necessity of the suburban residents devoting their during the holidays to the cultivation of the spirit of Swadeshi and the practice of it in all its forms. The bazar was organised with the assistance of the authorities of the Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Bombay.

In declaring the bazar Sir Lalubhai made a short speech in which he observed that he often wondered whether Swadeshi propaganda was now as active as it used to be sometimes ago. It was good to see that residents of the suburbs were alive to their duties in this matter. He felt however that the suburbs stood in need of of a good stores run preferably on co-operative lines to provide for the consumers goods guaranteed to be Swadeshi and he hoped that as a result of the activities of the League such a store would come into being in the near future.

## "PESHAWAR DAY" ARRESTS

THANA, April 13.

Two Congress volunteers who were distributing "Congress Bulletins" in connection with the "Peshawar Day," were arrested by the local Police and taken to police-

## ARRESTS FOLLOW RAID ON "BUCKET SHOP"

Armed with a warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police under the Gaming Act, Sergeant Rimmer of Palton Road Police raided a cold drink shop owned by a Christian at Bell Lane Fort, on the night of April 12. The room was suspected to be a bucket shop.

The police arrested P. P. Miranda, the owner of the shop and three others who were found in the room at the time of the raid. The police, it is stated, also seized a large number of betting slips and cash.

## RAID ON GAMBLINC DEN AT KHETWADI

### Three Suspects Arrested & Betting Slips Seized

Three persons were arrested by Sergeant Read of the Lamington Road Police when he raided on Thursday night a room believed to be a gambling den at Khetwadi Back Road. The police seized, among other things, a large number of "Sutta" betting slips and cash.

The names of the arrested men are Krishna Appa, Laxman Yesoo and Tukaram Bala.

The raid was the sequel to the information received by the police that a room in Haji Ismail Chawl was a haunt of gamblers, and bets in "Sutta" were being received by certain persons in the room. The police sent a bogus customer to the room, with a marked coin, and on a signal given by him the place was raided.

The arrested men will be placed before a Magistrate on Tuesday.

## CONVICTED FOR GAMBLING

### 9 Muslims Sentenced To Pay Fines

Nine Muslims who were arrested by the Maharbavdi police, following a raid on a gambling den at Goghari Moholla a week ago were convicted under the Gaming Act by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court on Thursday.

Noormahomed Valimahomed, the owner of the room which was raided was found guilty of keeping a common gaming house and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 90.

The remaining eight accused were fined Rs. 15 each on a charge of gambling.

The raid was carried out by Deputy Inspector Macarthy of the Maharbavdi Police Station in the early hours of Thursday last. The police received information that the room of the first accused was regularly used by several persons for gambling in cards. Accordingly the police raided the place by surprise and arrested nine persons in the room including the first accused. They seized in the room packs of playing cards and some cash. The accused were ultimately charged and convicted.

## LEAGUE FOOTBALL

### Results Of Friday's Matches

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 14.

The following are the results of Football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arseal 4, Sheffield Wednesday 2.
Blackpool 3, Blackburn 0.
Chelsea 4, Leicester 1.
Liverpool 2, Huddersfield 2.
Manchester City 1, West Bromwich 0.
Portmouth 2, Derby County 0.
Sunderland 1, Birmingham 0.
Wolverhampton 2, Middlesborough 0.

SECOND DIVISION.

Burnley 1, Oldham 1.
Charlton 1, Stoke 0.
Chesterfield 1, West Ham 0.
Fulham 1, Preston 0.
Grimsby 5, Bradford 1.
Lincoln 0, Bradford City 0.
Nottigham Forest 3, Manchester United 2.
Port Vale 2, Millwall 0.
Southampton 6, Notts County 2.
Tottenham 0, Plymouth 0.

THIRD DIVISION
(Southern Section.)

Aldershot 1, Coventry 1.
Brighton 1, Southend 2.
Bristol City 1, Brentford 2.
Cardiff 1, Watford 1.
Clapton Orient 2, Exeter 2.
Crystal Palace 4, Norwich 0.
Gillingham 4, Reading 1.
Luton 6, Swindon 2.
Newport v/s. Bournemouth (unplayed).
Queens Park Rangers 1, Bristol Rovers 1.

(Northern Section.)

Barrow v/s. Crewe (unplayed).
Carlisle 5, York 1.
Chester 2, Rochdale0.
Darlington 1, Walsall 1.
Doncaster 1, Wrexham 1.
Gateshead 0, Stockport 3.
Hartlepools 2, Rotherham 0.
Southport 1, New Brighton 1.
Tranmere 2, Hull 0.
Crewe 2, Barrow 0.
Mansfield 0, Barnsley 0.

## MISS BATTEN REACHES KARACHI

KARACHI, April 14.

Miss Jean Batten arrived here at 6 p.m. by motor.—A. P.

# MAKE PEACE WITH CONGRESS

(Continued from page 1.)

ways been under a dictator, and further—this will not be palatable to Members of the House.—I do not consider that any Government forced upon India will be satisfactory, unless you obtain the goodwill of the Congress party. Their leaders are now in gaol. If this proposal comes into operation, what will be the position when they come out again? Will they work it, or shall we have a repetition of the boycott which has played such havoc with our trade for several years past? The time has come when both sides are weary of this interminable struggle. India generally is suffering from a mistaken idea of injustice, that she is being exploited, and that her money has been squandered by the million in unnecessary works.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

I would mention the building of New Delhi. In contrast to the mercantile community throughout India, who remain in the plains the whole year round, the officials at Delhi migrate to Simla for seven months in the year, and for the rest of the time the place is like a deserted village. About £100,000 is spent upon that migration. The Indians ask, "Why is this done? Why cannot they work like we do in the plains without this migration every year?" That is one grievance.

PREMIER'S AWARD

I will try to describe, as far as I can, the Indian feeling as it exists to-day amongst the great tdading community with whom we in England are chiefly concerned. I do no tspeak of the agriculturists, because I know very little about them, but I want to explain the feeling which exists amongst the trading community in the bazaars, and among the people one meets every day in the streets. When I go back to Inda on the 4th August, the communal award was just about to be made. It may be remembered that I had expressed the opinion that the Government were making a mistake in forcing the communal award on India, and what I anticipated proved to be the fact.

**When, on 17th August, the award was published throughout India and simultaneously in England, the whole of the country was in an uproar. Every newspaper was complaining of the award which was looked upon as a diaholical plot of the British Government to split up India into watertight compartments and to prevent any real nationalism of the country?**

WHAT JAYAKAR SAID.

Immediately I landed I could see that, although I had no official authority to speak for the British Government, there was something which I could do as a Private Member in the way of trying to remove the mistrust and misconception which no doubt existed. The next day I saw Mr. Jayakar and asked what it was they wanted.

**He said: On no account, Mr. Hales, will we co-operate with your Government, unless we have a Third Round Table Conference in London." That was his message in short after a two hours' conference.**

That being the case, and thinking it would make matters easiers, I wrote immediately to the Secretary of State for India. Three weeks later this was agreed to. Whether my letter ever reached him, or whether it was acted upon it is not for me to say. I wanted to show the people of India that the Natoinal Government, although chiefly composed of Conservatives, were absolutely anxious and desirous of giving India that for which she was asking."

"VILLAINS OF THE PIECE"

I arranged to address a series of meetings and also wrote to the papers throughout India. Later a rather curious thing happened. On 27th June last I said a few words in an Indian debate, and the Secretary of State for India, at the close of his remarks, said he welcomed the contribution from the Hon. Member and he would consult him as to the next step.

The Secretary of State for India, of course, is of such a disposition that whatever he says must be taken at its face value. On no account could he ever be accused of factiousness or sarcasm. I found that this had been telegraphed to India and that I was looked upon as the unofficial spokesman for the Government. That was really a great advantage to myself, the Secretary of State for India and the Prime Minister. Believe me—I say it seriously, and without speaking in any light manner—the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India will be everlastingly indebted to me for what I did for them in India. I ...had some magnificent meetings there.

**I found that in India the Secretary of State for India and the Prime Minister were looked upon as the villains of the piece, are out to ruin this poor nation.**

The very first words I heard when I spoke was, "How can you, a Conservative Member, have any sympathy with India?" That was the trouble. Rightly or wrongly, the Conservative or National Government are looked upon as not being willing to do anything for India unless they are compelled. I can assure the House that at meetings at Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and other towns I had great trouble in persuading them to show confidence in the Conservative Government. They told me that they were looking to the Socialists to give them their rights. I said to them: "Looking to the Socialists' Why? the Socialists directly they get into power either become good Conservative or go to the House of Lords. What possible chance have you in looking to the Socialists, when we shall be in powerfor another three years Put that clearly out of your mnd. Do not think about it."

TOUCH WITH INDIA.

I say this with no disrespect to the Socialists who sit on the Front Opposition Bench. There are some of the finest intellects in the House to be found there, and it is a treat to listen to them. Sometimes I feel very much inclined to walk into their Lobby, if only they were right on the Tariff question. I have great respect for these Hon. Members. The point that the Indians made to me was summed up in the question "What are your Government going to do for us". We have to deal with a problem which is almost beyond the wit of man to solve. I have said before, and I was laughed at for saying it, that I know India probably better than any other man in this House That is true. I have lived here for 16 years and I am in constant touch with India. The moment the long recess comes along, I shall go out to India by aeroplane and stay here for three or four months To understand India thoroughly you must keep in touch with it. It is no use looking at India from a distance of 6,000 miles without direct touch, and then claiming to speak with authority about it.

I asked the Secretary of State for India to allow me to see Mr. Gandhi, this was refused. If he had given me that permission I could have done some good. The time has come when the personal touch only is the solution of your problem.

In Calcutta, I interviewed Pandit Malaviya, the leader of the Congress party since Mr. Gandhi has been in prison. I had 2-1/2 hours talk with him in Calcutta. He was very sincere. He was distressed almost beyond belief at the way things were going.

To make matters worse, Mr. Gandhi announced his fast. To emphasise my reason for saying that we must deal with the Congress, if we are to have a final solution, I would point out that immediately Mr. Gandhi announced his fast the whole of India was in an uproar. If Mr. Gandhi had died. I do not like to think what the possibilities would have been for the continuance of British rule in India. Although he is an idealist, and although he is impractical in his ideas, he has the confidence of the great mass of his fellow-countrymen, although it is perfectly right to say that he does not represent India.

INDIAN SITUATION.

If Hon. Members will imagine the Members of the Front Treasury Bench all in gaol, which is the position of the leaders of Congress in India, and the Prime Minister the trusted representative of the nation, confined within four walls, they will realise what is the position in India to-day. What should we say if all our leading statesmen wee voiceless and not allowed to contribute to the discussions in connection with the formulation of our Constitution I know that in what I am going to say I shall tread on some corns and that I shall be very unpopular, but I did not come here to be popular. I came here to give of my best and to tell what I have seen and heard while I have been in India.

The Indian papers gave me full publicity. I interviewed their editors. I interviewed the editor of the "Hindu" the most powerful journal in Madras. We had some good solid talk with the result that next day instead of having four or five lines in the "Times" I had a whole column of leader, saying at last here is an Englishman who understands India. I am glad that the Prime Minister is now in his place, because really his stock is far higher in India than it was when I went out. They are beginning to understand him. They are suspicious of this country. They think that it was only when everything else had failed, when they could not come to a settlement among themselves, that we reluctantly, after exhausting every other means, finally decided that some steps must be taken to give India self-rule, and that we had to make the communal award as the best thing we could do in the circumstances. That is the position to-day.

MAC" MUST GO TO INDIA.

I am going to make some constructive suggestions. If I as a trader in India go down, this country goes down too. I am only one unit of the many units which represent British trade with India. I represent 90 Manufacturers but I am not speaking of myself but of business. Well you take away all the froth, we want India for the salvation of our trade. If we lose India, we become a third-rate nation. Nothing can save us if we lose the Indian trade.

**I believe really and sincerely that if you will only take the bull by the horns, so to speak, and go out there you can settle matters. There will be no settlement of India in England. It is the personal touch that is required. If the Prime Minister thought it was necessary to go to Italy and France, I say that it is a thousand times more necessary to go to India If he went out there, and if the Prince of Wales and the Lord President of the Council went and interviewed the leaders, we should have a settlement in a month. It can be done.**

I was almost going to say that I could do it myself if I had the power. I have known these people for 16 years. I have travelled all over the country, and I have lived with them and know them very intimately. They know me well enough to come and borrow money from me. That is the greatest test of friendship. Traders come to me and say, "Sahib. Do tell your people at home that we want fair play. We want to give you our trade. We want to open our hearts to you and we want to cement our friendship.

GESTURE TO ENGLAND

I sought interviews with the Indian leaders, and discussed matters with Doctor Moonje, Pandit Malaviya and others. I did a good deal of work for which I am not making any charge to the Government. I earned my salary in India. That 10 per cent preferential tariff has been given to England not because of the benefit that India is going to get, but because, as I put it to them: "Show them a gesture. You have never made a move to show that you wish to co-operate. Let it be hands across the sea, and it will settle the communal question and bring the two nations together as never before."

SELECT COMMITTEE.

Now about this Select Committee. It is expected that the persons who will be appointed on the Select Committee will be in inverse ratio to what they know about India.

UNITY EFFORTS.

The man who will take his courage in both hands and save England is going to be the finest man who ever sat in the House of Commons. I hope that the Government will listen to the advice of a man who has been on the spot and who is in close touch with India continually every week. Send your Select Committee to Delhi. The Round Table Conference at Allahabad was my doing. I said to Malaviya, "Work out your own salvation." bring your own scheme before the British Government, and they cannot refuse you." They went to work immediately, got together, and the Allahabad Conference was the direct result of my talk with Malaviya. I have said all I want to say. I want to get the Government to realise the magnificent possibilities. You must pick your Select Committee carefully, and put upon it people who know India. Do not do the work in this country; do it in India, and you will solve your Indian problem and furnish the greatest and most brilliant piece of legislation that has ever been written on the Statute Books of this country.

## NOTHING BUT TALK

### Premier Throws Light On Washington Mission

RUGBY, April 14.

The Prime Minister told in the House of Commons that when he would be in the United States he would discuss with President Mr. Roosevelt the War Debts, wholesale price level and the Disarmament problem. Both the Governments were agreed that there should be a preliminary and candid explanation of the War Debt situation, a settlement of which would be the greatest blessing to the present general situation. Instalments of Debt Payment is due in June on 15th and before then there would have to be personal and candid examination, for it was not going to be a matter of experts.

NO COMMITMENT.

No provisional agreement, however, subject to the acceptance of the Cabinet would be entered into as a result of his Washington visit. There would be merely an exchange of views. Mr. MacDonald added that he would take opportunity to visit and speak with Mr. Roosevelt as President of the International Economic Conference. No great success could result from that Conference, unless a part of obstructions raised in way of international trade was removed. He wanted to get co-operation of a most cordial character and if he could do that, he thought his mission would be successful.—B. O. W.

## NO COERSION OF SMALL NATIONS

### Simon Explains Four Power Pact

RUGBY, April 14.

Referring in the House of Commons to Signor Mussolini's proposals Sir John Simon undertook to lay papers, when necessary leave to adopt such a course was obtained from those with whom the Government had been communicating. The Government had made no commitments or entered into any agreement of any kind.

They wanted by consultation and co-operation to devise a plan by which the risk of opposing blocks between one nation and another would be minimised. It was not the intention that these powers should combine and attempt to impose their weight on any of the lesser nations. The object in view was to try to select certain questions which might arise in Europe and seek collaboration of them.—B. O. W.

## POSTINGS AND APPOINTMENTS

SIMLA April 14.

Mr. J. R. Sheerer has been appointed Under-Secretary, Finance Department from 10th April.

Mr. E. J. W. Plumber of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Cawnpore has been nominated by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce to be membtr of the Indian Central Cotton Committee vice Mr. J. Tinker, resigned.

Mr. R. H. Hutchings is appointed to officiate as Additional Deputy Secretary, Education Department, Government of India.

Lt.-Col. H. C. Buckley Civil Surgeon, Lucknow is appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces.—A. P.

CONCERT AT SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA.—A special instrumental concert (Bin and Sitar) will be given under the auspices of Shri Ram Sangit Vidyalay by the famous Bin-Player, Prof. Abbas Hussein at the Vidyalay Hall, opp. Ambewadi, Girgaum to-day (Saturday), at 9-30 p.m. He will be awarded a gold medal by Sangit Mahanidhi. Master Krishnarao will preside on the occasion.


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# VICEROY CONFERS POLICE MEDALS FOR GALLANTRY

## Honour For Police Party Who Faced Dacoits' Fire And Forced Them To Retreat

SIMLA, April 14.

The Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Indian Police Medal on Abdul Hamid Head Constable Gaurishanker, Naik, and Kalka Singh, Constable, (deceased) of the United Provinces Police for gallantry.

Statements for which the decoration has been conferred says that on September 10th last the station officer of Sahawar in Etah District received information of four notorious dacoits, three of whom had taken shelter in a village about four miles from the Police station. All were known to be armed. The Sub-Inspector, accompanied by police officials mentioned above and others, immediately set out for the village and, on approaching it, the Sub-Inspector divided his party into sections with the idea of surrounding the dacoits.

EXCHANGE OF FIRING.

Before the cordon could be completed, however, the dacoits became aware of the presence of the Police and immediately opened fire. The section under the command of Head Constable Abdul Hamid consisting of Constable Gaurishanker and others advanced from the west and were first to be observed. Abdul Hamid and Gaurishanker rushed at the dacoits and firing as they advanced killed one, but were then held up by a volley in which both of them, were severely wounded.

ONE CONSTABLE SHOT DEAD.

They continued firing, however, and compelled the dacoits to retract to the east of the village. Meanwhile, constable Kalasingh entered the village from another direction and was shot dead by the deloits. The latter were then cut off by the Sub-Inspector's party and took refuge in a ruined house, where one of the dacoits was shot dead. Head Constable Abdul Hamid and constable (now Naik) Gaurishanker behaved with great gallantry in attacking the desperate dacoits in the face of heavy firing and constable Kala Singh's courage and devotion to duty in advancing along against the criminals whom be knew to be armed cost him his life.

SIKH'S ARREST.

The Viceroy has also conferred the Indian Police Medal on Bhawani Persad, Head Constable, and Sheo Mangal Pershad Constable, of the Central Provinces Police. The statement of services for which the decoration has been conferred states that on the evening of December 23rd last, these two police officers were among a small band of Police Officers detained to arrest Sikhs suspected of murder of two Police Officers in the Hyderabad State. They arrested one of the Sikh's in accordance with instructions and, despite the Sikh's desperate efforts to free himself, they clung to him with courage and determination.

THREW BOMB.

The Sikh contrived to draw his revolver and endeavoured to aim at him but they managed to frustrate his intention and hung on to him until the Circle Inspector arrived and helped them to disarm him. A few minutes later while they were dragging the Sikh to an outpost after he had been disarmed of revolver, sword and dagger, he managed to draw out a bomb concealed in his clothing and flung it practically at thtir feet. It exploded and injured two other persons (one severely) as well as Sheo Mangal Pershad who was wounded on the head. Nevertheless the two officers still hung on to the Sikh and successfully effected his capture.—A. P.

## *VICEROY'S TOUR*

SIMLA, April 14.

The "Gazettt of India" publishes the following:—

The Viveroy and the Countess of Willingdon will leave Delhi on Sunday, tht 16th instant on short tour arriving at Simla on Saturday, the 22nd instant.—A. P.

# DONT'S FOR AVIATORS

## List Of Places Where Flying Is Banned

SIMLA, April 14.

A notification published in the "Gazette of India" prohibits navigation of aircraft over any of the following areas namely: 1. areas occupied by bulk oil installations in the towns of Bombay and Karachi (Kiamari); 2. area including within a radius of one mile from the Towers of Silence on the Malabar Hill; 3. North-West Frontier Province and Political Agencies under the charge of the Governor of the North-West Frontier and 4. All territory in British Baluchistan and Baluchistan Agency territories comprised within (a) the District of Zhob; (b) that part of the districts of Sibi and Loralai lying to the north of the parallel latitude passing through Kach; (c) Quetta Pishin District with the exctption of the territory lying south and east of the railway line from Kach through Bostan and Quetta to Spezand and with the exception of the territory lying within a radius of 15 miles from Quetta Railway Station and (d) that part of tht district of Chagai lying to the north of the railway line from Spezand through Nushki and Dalbandin to Duzdap and all territory lying south of the railway line within twenty miles of the Persia Baluchistan frontier.—A. P.

## *BAN ON AIR CRAFT IN FRONTIER*

SIMLA April 14.

The Bovtrnor-General under the Sea Customs Act has been pleased to prohibit the bringing of Aircraft or parts of Aircraft by land into the North-West Frontier Province and Political Agencies under the charge of the Governor save under licenst granted by the Governor of North-West Frontier and into all territory in British Baluchistan Agency and territories compristd within the following areas: (a) District of Zhob, (b) that part of districts of Sibi and Loralai lying to the north of lattitude passing through Kach, (c) Quetta Pishin District with the exctption of the territory lying to the south and tast of the Railway line from Kach through Bostan and Quetta to Spezand and with the exception of the territory lying within a radius of 15 miles from Buetta Railway Station and (d) that part of District of Chagai lying north of Railway line from Spezand through Nushki and Dalbandid to Duzdap and all tht territory lying south of the Railway within twenty miles of Persia, Baluchistan Frontier except under licence granted by the Chief Commissioner, of Baluchistan and A. G. G. Baluchistan.—A. P.

## *Sir R. MACNAIR GOES ON LEAVE*

NAGPUR, April 14.

Sir Robert Macnair, Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, with Lady Macnair left for Bombay "en route" to England this afternoon. It is understood that Sir Robert has been granted one year's leave preparatory to retirement.

Both were profusely garlanded at the station, those present to see them off, including the Additional Judicial Commissioners, prominent members of the bar and other officials.—A. P.

# HINDU TRADERS KILLED

## Sequel To Anti-Chinese Outbreaks In Central Asian Towns

NEW DELHI, April 14.

A Hoshiarpur message states that Central Asian Traders, of Hoshiarpur, have received the following reply to their telegram from the Fortign Secretary, Government of India:

"Your telegram of 10th April. Information from Kashmir indicates that Hindu traders at Kashgar and Yarkand are at present safe and all measures possible for their protection are being taken by the Consul-General and the Chinese authorities.

"It is reported, however, that as a result of anti-Chinese outbreaks at Karghalik and Posgam, nine Hindu traders have been killed. This report requires confirmation."—A. P.

## *CLAIMS OF KHAIRAZ "SUPERCEDED"*

### *Muslim Committee's Protest To Government*

The Muslim Committee passed tht following resolutions at its meeting held on Friday evening:

This Committee records its emphatic protest against the action of Governmtnt in superceding the rightful claims of the 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, to the temporary appointment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate during the absence on leave of the permanent incumbent Sir Hormazdiar P. Dastur.

This Committee thanks the Government for extending the period of tht services of the Hon. Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatallah for a period of one year in recognition of his long and meritorious work as a Minister and Member of the Council.

This Committee congratulates Sir Gulam Hussein on the extension of the period of his membership of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and assures him of the continued support of the Community.

# RESTRICTING TEA EXPORT

## Sir Joseph Bhore Explains Government's New Scheme

NEW DELHI, April 12.

Legislation to restrict the export of tea was foreshadowed by Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member, in the Assembly in answer to short notice questions by Mr. F. E. James.

Sir Joseph admitted that Government of India had been requested to co-operate with the Governments of the Netherlands and East Indies in rendering effective the scheme for the restriction o. exports of tea, which had been agreed upon by the tea-producing interests of India, Ceylon and the Netherlands and East Indies. Government of India consider that the question of restricting the areas under cultivation is primarily one for the consideration of the local Governments concerned. They understand that the Governments of Madras, Assam and Bengal are prepared to restrict issue of fresh leases for tea cultivation for five years as fixed by the International Agreement. The local Governments have been addressed to ascertain views on the question of restriction of planting areas already leased. Government of India have been informed that the quantity of tea seed exported from India is at present insignificant.

ISSUE OF LICENSES.

Government of India have examined the proposals of the India Tea Association in respect of the issue of licences. In view of the fact that issue of licences to the tea-producers and exporters will be automatic, provided there exists an unexhausted export quota in the name of producing estates, Government are prepared to leave to the industry itself, subject to the orders of Government, the actual machinery for the sue of licences. It is prescribed that the licensing authority will be a Committee, representative of the tea-growing industry and containing representatives of both British and Indian interests. The Committee will operate from centres, one in Calcutta for the northern gardens, and one in a suitable centre, such as Coimbatore, for the South Indian estates.

LICENSING COMMITTEE.

The licensing Committee will keep an account of all quotas allotted, and will keep the licences granted against them. In case of gardens or estates, in respect of which no quotas have been fixed by reason of non-return of production statistics, the quotas will be allotted by the licensing Committee on the production of authenticated evidence of the maximum production in any one of the basic years.

In order to give effect to restriction of exports, Government have considered the possibility of legislation in the present session. But as the legislative programme had been very heavy, it has been decided that the restriction will be enforced by an alternative method of issue of a notification under Section 10 of the Sea Customs Act, and that such a notification will be issued. The scheme should have the approval of the Indian Legislature as soon as the details of the scheme are examined. Government propose, whether by introduction by 'ad hoc' legislation or otherwise, to give the Legislature in the next session, full opportunity of expressing its opinion on the scheme.

CONDITIONAL SUPPORT.

The support and recognition, which Government are prepared to give, are conditional on:—

(a) Co-operation of other Governments concerned.

(b) Approval of the scheme by the Legislature and

(c) Approval by Government of the total export of quota fixed from time to time by the International Committee.—A. P.

## *THUNDER-STORMS IN CENTRE OF COUNTRY*

### *Warning Of Heavy Rainfall*

POONA, April 14.

Trough of low pressure persists over north-west India. Yesterday's shallow depression has moved slightly eastwards and lies this morning over the region extending from east Central Provinces to south west Bengal. Under their combined influence widespread thunderstorm and rain has fallen along and near western Himalayas and in east United Provinces and north-west India with scattered thunderstorms in centre of the country.

Rainfall has been locally heavy in Bengal. Both day and night temperature have been markedly below normal from the Punjab to the United Provinces and Central Provinces and in north west India, the day temperature being more than twenty degrees below normal from east United Provinces to north Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, east United Provinces, Punjab Hills, local Kumaon hills west central India, east Central Provinces, Kashmir and East Rajputana.

A few falls also occurred in lower Burma, west Central Provinces, south west of Madras, north Madras coast.

RAINFALL IN INDIA & BURMA.

Chief amounts of rainfall are as follows:—Akyab, one inch; Chittagong, Jessore, five inches; Cox's Bazar four inches; Burdwan three inches; Barisal, Bogra, Purnea two inches; Darbhanga, Gaya one inch and half; Gauhati, Behrampur, Dinajpur, Patna one inch; Dhubri, Sibsagar, Tejpur, Calcutta, Saugor, Balasore, Daltonganj, three quarters; Cuttuck, Chaibasa, Ranchi, half inch; Dibrugarh, Chandball, Naya Dumka, quarter inch; Bahraich two inches; Lucknow, one inch and half; Gorakhpur, Panchmari, three quarters; Benares, Mukteshwar, half inch; Cawnpore, Pendra quarter inch; Dalhousie, Jhalarapattam, three quarters; Sonamarg, Simla, Murree, half inch; Srinagar Ajmer, quarter inch; Gopalpur one inch; Coimbatore, quarter inch.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease along and near the western Himalayas, the United Provinces and the centre of the country. It will continue to be widespread in north west India and extend in Burma. Scattered thunderstorms will recur in the south of peninsula.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Moderate to heavy rain will continue locally in Bihar and Bengal and extend in Assam and Arakan during the next 24 hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14/4/1933.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours 0.08 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.4 (2.1 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.6 degrees (above normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 79 p.c.

Direction of wind W.N.W.

## *LATEST NEWS*

ENGLISH AIRMAN MISSING.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 14.

Captain Lancester who is trying for the new Cape Flight record is missing between Reggan and Gao.

DALADIER COMES TO STAY.

(Special Cable).

PARIS, April 14.

Chamber is able to adjourn with an easy mind for the Easter recess after an all-night sitting until 6/15 a.m. on Good Friday to enable the passage of the budget. Voting was 514 to 67.

It is estimated that revenue will amount to 45,915 million francs, and expenditure to 50.092 million francs.

DISABILITIES OF HAJ PILGRIMS.

NEW DELHI, April 144

When the delegates reassembled in the afternoon the Hedjaz Conference was held under the Presidency of Maulana Syed Mohammad of Amroha who criticised the policy of the Hedjaz Government in imposing limitations on Pilgrims to Hedjaz. for the periormance of Haj. He urged temporary suspension of Haj which would result in great financial loss to the Hedjaz Government. A resolution was adopted for raising funds and sending deputations to various Provinces for carrying on propaganda for the removal of disabilities on Pilgrims.—A. P.

MARYSE HILZ FOR SEOUL

(Special Cable).

SHANGHAI, April 14.

Maryse Hilz has arrived from Hongkong and is leaving for Seoul on 15th April.

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The following

for the Sixth Day

Spring Meeting on

MAHARAJA

Distance.—1-1/4 m

Long Ring 9-8; Ca

8-5, Eliza's Star 7-10;

7-9; Bridge Thorn 7-

STEWART P

Distance.—1 mile.

Kileager 9-5; Grey

Mount Garret 8-10; Chalk 8-9;

Frater 8-7; Rosewater 7-5; Gadyach 8-3; Flying Major 8-2; Avalon 8-1; Dona Sauvage 7-13.

SIR LESLIE WILSON CUP.

Distance.—1-1/4 miles.

Broker 9-9; Adhba II 9-3; Dalphone 9-2; Wurudpasha 9-0; Bushboos 9-0; Badruzzaman 8-11; Quinze 8-11; St. Fortunate 8-10; Newfoundland 8-8; Karim Beg 8-3; Narayan 8-3; Alsedouk 7-12; Railway 7-11; Bilagil 7-7; Happyboy 7-0.

SCYPHICUS PLATE.

Disance.—6 furlongs.

Dribble 10-4; Spring Song 10-1; Shivaprasad 8-2; Ramprasad 8-12.

GOOD-BYE PLATE—(Div. I.)

Distance.—6 furlongs.

Zeebar 9-4; Bahiz Pasha 8-13; Packard 8-11; Mascat 8-8; Bhawaniprasad 8-8; Kayid Saud 8-6; Kurdi 8-1; Azroom 8-0; Strephone 8-0; Almalq 7-12; Molly King 7-7; Baji 7-2.

GOOD-BYE PLATE.—(Div. II.)

Distance.—6 furlongs.

Munig Beg 9-5; Nadial Iraq 9-2; Kanzalzaman 8-12; Birbal 8-11; Young Chayna 8-9; Goldbar 8-6; Elaine 8-6; Khazal Beg 8-5; O'Brein II 8-5; Grey King 8-4; Ridiar 7-3; Ghafian Beg 7-7; Khayum 7-0.

The first race starts at 3.

## *ROBIANO REACHES DUM DUM*

CALCUTTA, April 14.

Italian Flier Robiano arrived at Dum Dum Aerodrome at 3.20 this afternoon after a nonstop flight from Karachi. He had a very trying journey throughout owing to heavy rain.—A. P.

Oo acamund though there are no indications yet of this year's season being bright Ioty is, however, getting busy. The weather at present is braging and invigorating. A heavy shower yesterday has laid the dust and one is free from dust nuisance now. Among expected no table arrivals are Maharajas of Mysore, Jodhpur, Bhavanagar and Rewa.


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**Face Peeling At Home**

Any woman nowadays may quickly rejuvenate her complexion at home by a safe and painless process of gentle absorption. The days of expensive and dangerous "operations" are past, and each woman can be her own beauty doctor. It has been discovered that ordinary mercolized wax, applied like cold cream at night, will cause the thin veil of lifeless, sallow or blotchy cuticle to gradually and gently flake off in invisible, flour-like particles, revealing the fresh, vigorous and beautiful young skin underneath. The wax absorbs only the unhealthy and unsightly outer film, and does not affect the healthy tissue at all. The process defies detection, and unveils a lasting and beautiful complexion, which is, of course, a perfectly natural one. For this purpose thousands of women are now using mercolized wax, which may be obtained at any chemist's. Naturally, the process also removes all such surface blemishes as freckles, blotches, pimples, tan, liver spots, etc. It makes the face look years younger and prettier, and renders the use of face creams unnecessary.

We manufacture in our factory all kinds of lenses and spectacle frames.

We also test eyesight, minutely to your satisfaction and supply lenses with a guarantee to your doctor's prescription.

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Nodular, Tubercular, Aenasthetic, Para or mixed is promptly cured by internal and external specifics including those for fumigation and bath for 45 days at Rs. 15 per set. Postage extra.

Mr. P. Veeraswamy, Surveyor, Cocoanada: "I daresay completely cured by yours and yours alone."

Mr. S. R. C. Ayyar, Nagore:—Found your medicine very effective. Dr. G. A. Rao, L.M.P., Pudukottah:—I have advised patient to continue your medicines.

**LEUCODERMA**

or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or any other causes are cured by specifics both internal and external at Rs. 10 per set. Postage extra. Dr. B. M. Misra, L.M.S., in charge, Police Hospital, Puri.—I found good results. B. Singh, Esq., Port Blair:—My son got complete cure. J. L. Proctor, Bombay:—Cured my patches entirely. H. I. Shaik, Esq., Poona:—Spots vanished completely. Captain A. I. Shaik, Shikarpur, Sind:—I have found Leucoderma Specific very useful. Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur, Tele. Add:—"Chemists," Bhagalpur, or from Thompson and Taylor, Ltd., Bombay.


# UNDER-TRIALS TREATED TO CRUEL JOKES

## Public Security Act Prisoners Complain Of Shabby Treatment During Detention

In a statement to the Calcutta Press Mr. Satyendra Nath Majumdar, Editor of the "Ananda Bazar Patrika," complaining about the shabby treatment accorded to him self and other fellow detenus under the Public Security Act, writes as follows:—

Allow me to ventilate through the columns of your much esteemed journal some of the hardships and cruel jokes to which the Congress workers, detained under the Bengal Public Security Act on the eve of the Congress Session in Calcutta, were subjected at the hands of the Presidency Jail authorities. These arrests, it must be remembered, were purely preventive in their nature based on real or imaginary information in the possession of the local authorities about the part played by those workers in making the Congress Session a success. But would you believe that the authorities which sanctioned the arrests of so many respectable gentlemen and detained them in the Presidency Jail for over a week, did not care to make any decent arrangement for their board and lodging?

CONSIGNED TO "C" CLASS.

As it was, on being taken inside the jail, we were told that since no specific direction was contained in the Government order, the jail authorities had no other alternative than to treat us on the standard of "C" class under-trial prisoners. By what logic respectable citizens, not convicted of any offence nor even charged with having committed any offence whatsoever, could be deemed fit to be reduced to the status of "C" class under-trials—is something which passes our comprehension. Perhaps, the Hon'ble Member-in-Charge of Jails would be better able to elucidate this subtle process of reasoning.

JOKES AT PRISONERS.

But our sufferings did not end here. Some of the more ardent spirits among us brought the many inconveniences and uncalled-for sufferings to the notice of the Jail Superintendent. This august personage perhaps thought he should not let slip this opportunity to cut some jokes with the poor fellows. He was profuse in his assurances about giving whatever relief lay in his power to give. He saw no objection to comforts being provided for out of our money, which was deposited at the jail gate at the time of admission. Almost all of us availed ourselves of this opportunity and handed over a list of things required. Those of us who had not carried any beddings, or change of clothes also wrote to their friends and relations to supply the same without delay.

NO INTERVIEWS.

But on coming out of the jail, after a week, we learnt that those letters had not yet reached their destination! And as for getting things purchased at our costs, well, everyday the promise of supply was repeated with due ceremony, but they did not come during the whole week that we were there. Besides, no interview was granted with our relations during this period—a privilege which the under-trials are entitled to, thereby depriving us of all usual facilities which were given under similar circumstances on previous occasions.

This is certainly a sample of the considerate and humane treatment towards politicals about which the Hon'ble Member-in-Charge of Jails is never tired of expatiating.

# BUDDHIST MONK LIABLE TO PAY

## Justice Mosley On Question Of Child's Maintenance

RANGOON, Apr. 13. (By Mail.)

The Chief Justice, Justice Mya Bu and Justice Bagnley delivered judgment in an important criminal reference involving a question whether a Buddhist Monk is liable to pay maintenance for his child.

Mg Tin and Ma Hmin were husband and wife and had one son. Ma Hmin left the house of her mother-in-law upon the ground that Mg Tin and her mother-in-law were ill-treating her Ma Hmin took with her, her son who was then three years old. Mg Tin then took a second wife.

As Mg Tin failed to provide either for Ma Hmin or for her son, Ma Hmin obtained an order for the maintenance of her son. Soon afterwards Mg Tin's second wife died and Mg Tin having given all his property to charity became a pongyi. Ma Hyin applied to the court to enforce the payment of maintenance to her son. The Magistrate rejected the application

LIABLE TO PAY.

On appeal, Mr. Justice Mosley submitted the case to a bench for disposal of the question whether a Bhuddhist monk was liable to pay maintenance.

The judges answered the question in the affirmative. The Chief, Justice remarked, "It is clear from the principles and rules that prescribe the duties and gover. the life of the Buddhist Sangha in Burma that it would be an offence to ordain as a pongyi a layman against whom a maintenance order remains outstanding, unless and until he has made due provision for the maintenance and provision of his children and I apprehend that such a person would be as unfit to be ordained as a member of the Sangha a person would be unfit to remain a member of that body if he has had illicit intercourse with a woman or by her has become the father of a child.—A. P.


RAVIVARMA'S
BEST INDIAN
PLAYING CARDS


# MODERN JOAN OF ARC

## Manchu Princess Leads Victorious Cavalry To Great Wall

PEKING, (By Mail.)

Princess Yosikokawashima — daughter of a Manchu prince and a Japanese mother—led 2,000 cheering Manchuko cavalry in pursuit of Chinese troops on Monday.

She crowned her picturesque career by a brilliant display of bravery at Linkow and Kupeikow where she rallied a momentarily faltering command.

It was her privilege to plant the Japanese-Manchukuo flag on top of the Great Wall.

The princess first received her flaptism of fire at Shanghai, where she acted as intelligence officers on the staff of General Shirakawa, who was killed by a bomb.

# HARIJAN UPLIFT WORK IN KOTAH

## Choudhary Exhorts People To Give Up Toddy

BARAN (Kotah), April 11.

Syt. Ram Narayan Chaudhary, Honorary Secretary, the Rajputana Board of the Servants of the Untouchables Society, accompanied by Babu Nandkishore Vakil, President of the local Harijan Sewak Samiti, went round the mohallas of Harijans yesterday morning, saw their sanitary conditions and exhorted small gatherings of mehtars and chamars to eschew liquor and carrion, live cleanly and become literates.

Last evening Syt. Chaudhary addressed a mixed public meeting of Harijans and caste Hindus. Syt. Brij Mohanlal Vakil presided. Explaining the scope and limitations of the present drive against untouchability which, he said, had no room for coercion. Syt. Chaudhary affirmed that it provided fit platform of service and penance for all reasonable and good Hindus, reformers and orthodox alike.

The meeting terminated after Mahatmaji's favourite song "Vaishnava jan" sung by Syt. Haribhai Kinkar.

# THRIFTY SCOT EASES HIS MIND IN FAKE 50c COIN

The plight of a thrifty Scotsman who discovered that he had unwittingly acquired a counterfeit 50-cent piece was told in a letter signed A. F. Moyes, received by Captain T. B. Foster, head of the Secret Service at San Francisco.

"I am forwarding the inclosed bogus 50-cent piece to you," said the letter, "to call it to your attention, but I will be candid to you in regard to my doing so. I am not altogether altruistic.

"You see, I was born a Scot and a Presbyterian, and the conflict between the well-advertised Scottish thift and the Presbyterian conscience is too much for me, so I am really getting rid of it by sending it to you, thus easing my conscience and removing temptation at the same time."

# LARRY GAINS KNOCKED OUT

## McCorkindale Turns Tables On Negro Champion

LONDON, April 13.

A large crowd including Prince of Wales saw Don McCorkindale (South Africa) knock out Larry Gains (Canada) in the tenth and last round of the British Empire heavy weight championship at the Albert Hall.—Reuter.

# NEW GRADE OF IRON

## Satara Engineer Claims Discovery

Mr. Donald J. Beaton, the well-known Agricultural Research Engineer of Satara, claims to have made one of the most important discoveries in the whole history of metallurgical science by producing a new grade of unchilled iron which has been found harder than the hardest chilled iron at present known. Samples of this metal have recently been thoroughly tested and analysed in one of the largest metallurgical laboratories in India and the analysts have just issued their report containing the following pregnant paragraph:—"The Material Of The Samples Is Hard, Slightly Harder Than The Surface Of The Hardest Chilled Metal We Have Ever Seen."

As might be expected Mr. Beaton is not inclined to discuss his discovery until he has further data, and for this purpose, he is sending a sample of his casting to the Metallurgical Department of Sheffield University for further physical and analytical tests.—A.P.

# TWO LITTLE MILLIONAIRE HEIRESSES GET THEIR DOLES

Two little heiresses, both named Gloria, have just been assured that they won't have to join the breadlines at least for another year, as trustees for the estates they will eventually claim in full doled out their annual allowances, says a "New York message to the Chicago "Daily Tribune."

One is Gloria Laura Morgan Vanderbilt, whose father, Reginald Vanderbilt, left her multitudinous millions in trust. The other is the 13-year-old Gloria, daughter of the late Enrico Caruso, who is to get about dollar 2,000,000 when she comes of age.

A court has just extended for another year the allowance of Gloria Vanderbilt—it's dollar 14,000 a month. Her lawyer told the court that an operation on her tonsils and other illness of his little client last year necessitated the addition of dollar 7,250 to her medical allowance

CARUSO'S ULTRA VALUABLE CHILD

A New Jersey Court extended allowances for Gloria Caruso. At present she is allowed as annual expenses dollar 1,500 for the salary of her nurse, 600 dollars for school fees; 1,000 dollars for French and Italian lessons; 500 dollars for medical attention; 5,000 dollars for clothing. In addition there is an allowance of 4,000 dollars for her annual trip to Italy, as stipulated by Caruso's Italian trustees.

Of course, in addition, there are many other expenses, such as fees for attornes who attend to her affairs, charges of trustees, upkeep of residences and even an occasional private detective to see the ultra-valuable child is kept safe. Santa Claus and the candy shop man don't seem to be mentioned.

# MILL STRIKE INEVITABLE

## Workers Protest Against Owners' New Methods

A largely attended public meeting of textile workers was held on Monday last under the presidentship of Mr. Mhapankar the General Secretary of the G. K. Union.

Mr. Mhapankar at the outset referred to the new methods employed by the Millowners for squeezing the workers and said that owing to intense discontent among the work-people a general strike is impending.

He exhorted the workers to strengthen the Union and give a tough fight to the capitalists who are bent upon crushing the Union and the work-people.

Mr. Shinde who spoke next explained to the workers the profit-making business of the capitalist class. The proceedings of the meeting then terminated amidst loud cheers.


# New Ciné-Kodak

## cuts film costs nearly 2/3

*Roll of film — taking a couple of dozen scenes — costs only Rs. 9 — finished, ready to show*

KODAK has developed a new film-saving principle and the equipment that puts it to use. The new camera — Cine-Kodak Eight — gets four images in the space of one. With this ingenious instrument Rs. 23 worth of movies cost only Rs. 9.

*How Cine-Kodak Eight saves film*

Cine-Kodak Eight loads with a 25-foot roll of special 16 mm. film. But it exposes only half the width of the film at a time. When the 25 feet is run through, you reverse the spool and expose the other half. Each image is about half as wide and half as high as that made by the larger Cine-Kodak. You get four images in the space of one. On that 25-foot roll you record the equivalent of 100 feet.

When your exposed film reaches the Kodak finishing station it is processed, slit down the middle, spliced end-to-end and returned to you as a 50-foot reel, 8 mm. wide.

You show your movies on the new Kodascope Eight projector — which costs only Rs. 175. Ask your local Kodak dealer for a demonstration.

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Cine-"Kodak" Eight, Model 20, f 3.5 with leather carrying case

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"Kodascope" Screen No. 20, 13¾ x 16 inches

*(The 20/30 Outfit can be supplied with "Kodascope" Screen No. 25, 16½ x 22 inches, instead of No. 20, at a small extra cost.)*

**60/60 Outfit Price Rs. 1,040/-**

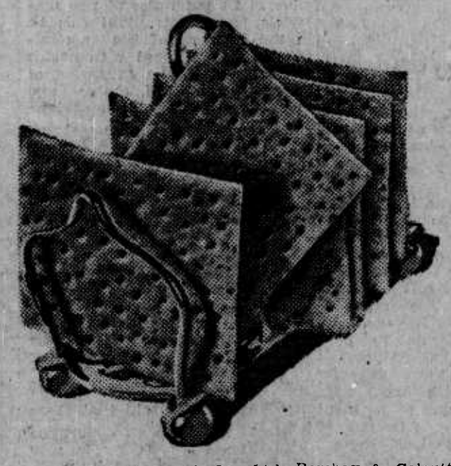
Cine-"Kodak" Eight, Model 60, f 1.9 with combination carrying case with space for telephoto lens, colour filter and 2 rolls of film

1½ Inch Telephoto Lens, f 4.5 (3 magnifications)

Colour Filter U. S. C. K. 3 for f 1.9 and 1½ inch Telephoto Lens

"Kodascope" Eight, Model 60, with case

"Kodascope" Screen No. 0, 22 x 30 inches



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HEADACHE — NEURALGIA — LUMBAGO — GOUT?

If so, never take ASPIRIN preparations. They are dangerous particularly if your heart can't stand them.
Take the safest, the quickest and the surest

**Dr. FAIVRE'S CACHETS**

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**Have a box or tube always ready at home**

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# THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

*SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1933*


# FAILURE OF OTTAWA

The Labour vote of censure on the National Government's unemployment policy could only meet with one fate in a House which is overwhelmingly Tory. The present Government has practically neglected the question, after cutting down the doles in the name of economy and making the situation worse than ever. We do not know whether Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is still a Socialist at heart, but apparently he has given up all those principles and earlier faiths on which he rose to his present eminence. The National Government came into power ostensibly to cure the economic ills of Great Britain, and unemployment was one of the most acute problems facing them. But the Tories have as usual forgotten their election pledges, and Labour is left to shift for itself as best as it can. The number of unemployed in Great Britain in the month of February reached the unprecedented total of 3,102,000, and we have no doubt the number may have increased since then.

**CHANGE OF POLICY.**

Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade and a former stalwart of Free Trade, told the House of Commons in extenuation of the policy of his Government, that negotiations were proceeding with the Argentine mission, and there was likely to be considerable improvement in trade owing to the agreements reached with Norway and Denmark. Good progress had also been made in regard to trade negotiations with other countries, he informed the House. Sir Edward Hilton Young, Minister of Health, announced a change in the Government's policy, and said they would accept responsibility for "assisting all able bodied unemployed, including those not entitled to unemployment pay." This latter step is intended to relieve Local Authorities of the burden cast on them by the Government, though we fail to understand how it is going to help the unemployed generally. The fact that the number of unemployed is growing every day proves conclusively that the Ottawa agreement, which was expected to bring a new heaven and earth to the British unemployed and manuturers, has failed in its purpose, and both are stranded high and dry.

**A PATHETIC SIGHT.**

Protection has failed to relieve anybody. The trade figures have shown no material improvement, in spite of the financial manipulation of the Government. The tariff wall erected round England has made all free trade movements impossible, in practice it has been found that Britain cannot exist on Empire trade alone and the only effect the people have felt is the increase in prices. We do not expect the Tories to admit their blunder yet, for the protection now afforded may have benefited some of the manufacturers to exploit the home market to their entire satisfaction. But if the policy is to be judged by the number of unemployed, or the factories working, any impartial observer must come to the same conclusion: that the Imperial trade agreement has failed entirely. It is a pathetic sight to see Mr. Runciman, after turning a complete somersault, now negotiating not with the British Dominions for more trade, but with other countries on whom Great Britain deliberately turned her back.

**PROTECTION MUST GO.**

Argentine was one of Britain's best customers. It is a country where millions of pounds have been invested by British investors, without "safeguards" of course. Tariff walls against that and similar other countries has hit British trade hard, though the full cumulative effect will not be felt just now. It is clear that protection alone cannot be beneficial to an highly developed industrial country like Great Britain and that she will have to revert to Free Trade sooner than later in her own interests. In the meantime workers are being sacrificed on the altar of Imperial Preference.

# Must Open Their Eyes

In the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council the revenue affairs of the North Kanara District loomed large and with good reason. The land revenue policy of the Government, throughout the country, is a dismal failure The North Kanara District has specially suffered at the hands of the revenue authorities, and all that the Government could concede was to suspend the revenue for the current year in some of the Talukas, because matters had reached a crisis. A case reported in our columns yesterday has a very grave bearing on the manner in which the authorities have been dealing with the crisis.
crisis.

**A SENTENCE QUASHED.**

The High Court of Bombay accepted a reference made by the Sessions Judge of Kanara and quashed the sentence of six months' imprisonment inflicted on one, Manja Bhatta, of Siddapur for non-payment of land revenue. It will be remembered that of all the Talukas in the Kanara District, Siddapur and one or two others have suffered greatly, because the prices of the particular kinds of agricultural produce in which they specialised have slumped hopelessly. The accused in this case was jailed by the First-Class Magistrate of Siddapur, the officer who was ostensibly responsible for collecting the land revenue, for assisting the unlawful operation of the Congress. The case against him rested on the evidence of the village revenue officer, and though the accused pleaded that he was financially unable to pay the revenue demand, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Justice Patker, with whom Mr. Justice Barlee agreed, held that failure to pay land revenue was not in itself a "criminal offence," as the magistrate obviously thought. His Lordship also held that there was no evidence on record to prove the accused's connection and co-operation with the operations of an illegal body. If the accused had preached non-payment of taxes, the matter would have been on a different footing, the Judge observed.

**NOT ISOLATED**

This incident shows the hardships inflicted on the residents of a whole taluka by the methods employed by the revenue authorities, which came in for much criticism at the hands of the Council last February. The member for Kanara stated in the Council: "The people are unable to pay their land revenue. When the agriculturist goes to the Collector and says he is unable to pay land revenue, the Collector only says that the agriculturist is instigated by the Congress, and whenever thousands of applications are submitted to this Government, they are all rejected saying they are dictated by outsiders or that the figures are not correct." Mr. Gangoli quoted the example of a minor whose property was managed by the Collector of Kanara but whose entire income was swallowed up by the Government revenue demand and who had to depend on the charity of his relatives for his food. This is not an isolated instance? Several of the Talukas have been entirely ruined, for most of the agriculturists have either gone out of the District, or are in jail, or are dispossessed of the little they had by the authorities, whose inexorable revenue demands have to be met, whatever happens.

**GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.**

We are aware that the Revenue Member who also happens to be the Finance Member, and has naturally to moderate his generous impulses by the demands of his other department—has made some concessions to the agriculturists in Kanara District. But they are not enough to meet the situation. And the case just decided by the High Court must open the eyes of the Government. They must lose no time in revising similar sentences on people who were unable to pay because they were completely ruined. Government, themselves, must take action because most of the victims are unable to go to the High Court and incur the high cost of such an appeal.

## PRESS VIEWS

### Scandalous Spectacle

A scandalous spectacle was witnessed the other day in the Allahabad High Court. Mr. M. N. Roy appeared before Mr. Justice Kisch to argue his appeal with fetters on. The presiding judge had no eye for the fetters. Mr. Sanyal, junior counsel, who was assisting Mr. Roy in arguing his appeal, drew his attention to this desecration of a Court of Justice whereupon the judge directed that the fetters should be removed before the accused entered the court. Don't the police know their own duty when they appear in a court of law in charge of accused persons? In the present case the humiliation they sought to inflict on Mr. Roy touched the court and the presiding judge.—"Advance."

### Not An Invention

The statement is far too categorical to leave any roof for doubt. The only question that arises, therefore, is how the "Bombay Chronicle" came to be so thoroughly misled in this case. In other countries newspapers have been known to invent stories for propagandist purposes or in the simple spirit of sensation-mongering. Such things are unknown in this country and the "Bombay Chronicle" is far too responsible a newspaper for any one to believe such a thing about it. Besides there were sentences in the letter which apparently bore the hall-mark of the Mahatma's style. Can it be that the letter was only a draft prepared by Mahatma Gandhi at the request of friends who wanted him to state his views on the White Paper in the form of a letter to the Viceroy, and that it has obtained premature publicity through the bungling or officiousness of some irresponsible underling?—"Tribune."

### Grave Tariff Wars

While so much talk of lowering tariff barriers is going on steps are being taken to further choke the existing channels of trade. Japan has been a large buyer of Indian produce. If its goods are shut off from the Indian market, the natural consequence will be a substantial decline in its purchases of raw materials from India. Will this be in the interest of the agriculturists? Japan faced with hostile actions against the expansion of its trade will feel more and more the necessity of a sheltered market for its manufactured goods. Its policy of aggressive imperialism will be intensified. Will this make for peace? The tariff wars involve a grave menace to international peace.—"Leader."

### Be On Guard

The Indian delegates who will be invited to go to London to discuss the proposals for the establishment of a Reserve Bank should be on guard against one danger. It is said that these delegates will have an opportunity to discuss the matter face to face with London City interests. The City may be interested in our sterling loans, but that is no reason why it should be allowed to have any decisive voice in establishing the Reserve Bank which will control India's currency and exchange. The City has lent greater sums to other countries but has not claimed the right, in their case, to dictate the manner in which their currencies and exchange should be regulated. The best thing the Indian delegation can do is to let the City make what representation it may may like to the Government and confine itself to a discussion of the question with the representatives of His Majesty's Government.—"Hindustan Times."

### Churchill's Enthusiasm

There seemed every possibility when the Simon Commission's report was shelved that the proposals for the future administration of India would pass practically without opposition through the House of Commons as did the Bill which brought Montagu-Chelmsford reforms into being. But for Mr. Churchill's unflagging enthusiasm and spirited campaign of opposition the British public, whose horizon is notoriously limited, would have taken little or no interest in this all-important aspect of Imperial policy.—"C. & M. Gazette."

# CHOICE OF THE FUTURE

## Revolution Or Rural Remaking II*

(By RAM RAI MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.)

I would urge very keenly the consideration of the fact that while political advance goes onwards—in a peaceful or disturbed atmosphere—two factors remain eternally operative—

(1) the administration goes on collecting taxes, paying itself from the poor peasants, labour, and functioning only as a punitive force only;

(2) the Village—the rural masses toil on in their fields and draw their substances from an exhausted soil and scanty water supply, —only to have their crop clutched in the claw of the moneylender or the tax-collector—almost starving, wearing next to nothing with the lowest possible standard of living, in the whole world (as Lord Linlithgow himself noted and remarked in the Royal Agricultural Commision Report).

**HARNESS LATENT POWER.**

The simple question is—'if' and 'as' the administration and the rural worker are functioning as a matter of sheer necessity will it not be statesmanlike and most nationalistic—

(1) to harness the entire mechanism of the administrative system for reorganising the civic, economic and intellectual life of the people who pay the administration from their own toil, up to now receiving absolutely nothing in return, and

(2) to harness the latent power of the vast masses for an economic effort under a concrete national plan, with an administrative programme for its operation, periodically adjusted to altered conditions—an economic effort under a governmental plan and policy, utilizing the educated unemployed for national reconstruction—aimed to increase the economic efficiency and equipment of the Rural Workers in the Farm or the Village Homes, in order to increase the income and amenities of the Rural Workers' millions, by increasing their purchasing power through increased productivity from agriculture and small industry and so secure to the rural workers a higher standard of living, with cultural privileges and political rights and powers in our growing Indian Democracy.

**THE TWO FACTORS.**

The problem is political Power and Finance. Finance will certainly mean an obstacle on account of the fixed administrative, defence and debt charges. But if our legislators, economists and publicists jointly work they can assuredly prepare a thorough administrative reorganisation plan with which they can confront the government and fight an election. They can also devise numerous ways and means for educational and economic planning.

The main point is political power, and I think, that for some time to come no single party will have a preponderating majority, and for a long time it will be necessary for groups to act together, in spite of occasional re-adjustments of the groups supporting a cabinet. But no political power will be really effective, unless it is a corporate group or a coalition, agreed on major questions of policy with freedom on small details and minor matters. Anyway this would be best, as personally, I fear, that it would be disastrous for the liberties of the people and real democracy, if any single organisation or party were to dominate and acquire a dictatorial position in our national life.

Political power could and should further be co-ordinated in all provinces for common measures of policy and fundamental national purposes of freedom democracy and rural remaking for a vast national building, which must be a principal part of the daily duties and function of the administration particularly in a hopelessly backward country like ours, when that is so in advanced countries like Germany, Italy and Russia.

**POLITICAL POWER.**

The essential point is, why wait for Political Power, in a democratic self-government; and the answer is plain and one only, viz., for the real welfare of the demo-

(Continued on next Page).

*The first article appeared in our previous issue.

# Frankly Speaking

**PERHAPS IT'S NECESSARY.**

Germany's bad example is being copied in Bulgaria and the Labour Members of the Sobranje are being forcibly prevented from attending its meetings and doing their legitimate duty.

This is a temporary phase through which Europe is passing, and its reaction is bound to come soon with redoubled vigour.

The Spanish monarchy has gone the way of other similar institutions, and autocrats and dictators would do well take that example to their hearts and behave accordingly.

Perhaps such brutal autocracy is necessary to liberate the forces of radicalism in the world, and make the world fit to live in.

**FEELING AGAINST GERMANY.**

The frank views expressed in the Commons, ought to go a long way to induce Hitler and his gang to stay their hands in regard to the Jews, if not revise their policy entirely.

The Nazis may not care for world opinion, but in the long run they are bound to feel it.

We do not know whether an exodus to Palestine is the proper remedy, for only a few thousands may be inclined to migrate there. There must be hundreds of thousands of Jews who are firmly rooted in German soil, have contributed to German greatness, and have fought for her.

Are all these to be sent out of the country, because a mad man has forcibly seized the administration and is using the big stick against his opponents?

If Germany wants a revision of the Versailles Treaty, she must reform herself first. Her war spirit is not yet dead, evidently. That must be knocked out of Hitler's head.

**NOT A MAHATMA.**

The City Magistrate of Peshawar convicted an ex-member of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha under Section 17 of the Public Tranquility Act and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, in addition to a fine of Rs. 200, or in the alternative six months more.

We need not comment on the harshness of this sentence, because such severity with Congressmen is a commonplace of the day in India.

The accused pleaded that he went on a hunger strike, because the Government refused to give him a subsistence allowance or allow him to assist his father in his work. He had to call at the Police Station daily.

If a man is to be refused permission either to earn an honest living and is refused an allowance by the administration, what is he to do?

The accused in this case appears to have done nothing more terrible except to go on a hunger strike. But he is not a Mahatma and he was given 30 months R. I.

**TO CONTROL INDIA'S PURSE.**

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, writing to the Federation of Indian Chambers, which will meet in Delhi to-morrow, complain, that the Reserve Bank "is to be under the control of the Bank of England," as indicated by the Government of India's Despatch on constitutional reforms.

Whether it is to be under the Bank of England, the anxiety of the Government to constitute it as an independent body, not responsible to the Legislature, shows that the Secretary of State wants to make it a preserve for British financial interests.

What are all those safeguards for, but to deprive Indians of legitimate control over their own purse? In practice it comes to this: that Indian resources are to be used for the benefit of the international financial adventurers in London, and not in the country itself, where industries are awaiting development.

**JAPAN WILL FIGHT.**

The President of the Federation of Japanese Cotton Spinners threatens that the Federation is preparing a plan to cope with the situation created in India by the Anti-Dumping Bill and that the "support of the Japanese Government is assured."

For six months more the Japanese Federation need entertain no fear, and by that time Japan will be able to flood the country with piecegoods to the point of saturation.

The speed with which the Japanese Government are acting contrasts with the tardy methods of the Government of India in this matter.

# Readers' Views

## CENTRAL BANK MEETING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to yesterday's meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank, I shall thank you to publish the following settlement which was arrived at between the Directors of the Bank and the Shareholders on the footing of the amendment moved by me on behalf of the Bombay Shareholders' Association as their Vice-President.

I have to request you to do so because the report appearing in this morning's issue does not contain a clear statement and there is the likelihood of misunderstanding as to the nature of the settlement in the minds of the shareholders who were absent from the meeting, though the Chairman was kind enough to read out this settlement and announce that the same will be a part of the minutes of the proceedings of this meeting.

Of course, it is not the fault of the reporters concerned because some of them approached me for a copy of this settlement but unfortunately I did not have copies to spare:—

"The Resolution amending the article as proposed by the Directors to be passed with the amendment limiting th time to 30th December 1936 and will be supported by both the parties.

"The Chairman will announce before the resolution is put to vote that it is agreed that the Board of Directors are of opinion that a Resolution pursuant to Article 37(a) shall be brought before a meeting of shareholders in connection with any partivular shareholder they shall bring up such proposal first before a committee of five members constituted as provided below and shall not bring up the proposal before the meeting of shareholders unless the Committee unanimously or by majority approve of the same.

"The Committee of five members to be constituted as follows:

"The Board of Directors to nominate two of their own number.

"The Board of Directors to select two more out of the shareholders named below:—

"(1) Principal Sohrab R. Davar, (2) K. R. P. Shroff, (3) A. D. Shroff, (4) E. F. Goonbidge, (5) S. N. Gazdar, (6) P. N. Mehta, (7) F. J. Gazdar, (8) S. C. Khambatta.

"The four members of the Committee so selected to nominate the fifth member unanimously or by majority.

"The Chairman further stated that the above will form part of the proceedings of to-day's meeting."—Yours, etc.,

SOHRAB R. DAVAR.

Bombay, April 13.

## VALUE OF VACCINATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—An Indian doctor writing in a Bombay newspaper declared that the smallpox statistics of Calcutta showed that vaccination had reduced the smallpox death-rate.

He apparently picked out a few years that suited his purpose, but if the whole of the smallpox records are examined, it will be found that, while the average annual death-rate from smallpox per million of the population in Calcutta in the period 1881-90 was 386, it had risen to 1,327 in the period 1901-10, and for the latest period, 1921-0, it was still 1,000, or nearly three times as heavy as in the first decade after the passing of the Compulsory Vaccination Act in 1880.

There was a serious smallpox epidemic in Calcutta in the year 1920, and Dr. Crake, M.O.H., in commenting on these figures said that it was clear that primary vaccination did not protect from smallpox in the tropics.

Vaccination has been compulsory for the last fifty years in the chief cities of all three of the great provinces of British India. Bombay, Bengal and Madra. The annual average smallpox death-rates per million of the population in decades from 1878 are: for Bombay, 267, 207, 275, 233 and 204; for Bengal, 226, 193, 375, 345 and 413; and for Madras, 1,041, 780, 596, 570 and 542.

If you take Madras City alone for the decades from 1888, you will find the annual average smallpox death-rates per million of the population were: 100, 307, 300 and 660. For Calcutta the figures for similar periods were: 600, 1,000, 900 and 1,240. Compare the similar figures for London: 10, 35, 3 and 7.

In face of these figures how can any instructed person maintain that compulsory vaccination diminishes smallpox?—Yours, etc.

L. LOAT,
Secretary
The National Anti-Vaccination League,
296, Vauxhall Bridge Road,
Westminster, S. W. 1.
March 28.

## "RELIGION IN DANGER?"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The "Madras Mail" of the 10th instant publishes a lengthy report of a meeting held by Madras Catholics against "The Self-Respect Movement." The meeting was addressed by a few Indian Catholics and by the Revd. Father Thomas, Editor of the "Catholic Leader," who denounced the activities of the Self-Respect Movement to be against religion in general and the Roman Catholic Religion in particular.

"The Self-Respect Movement," says Father Thomas, "gains its inspiration and support from the Russian Communist organisation. It is a devastating and soul-destroying force, having as its objects the destruction of our faith and social order. I appeal to every Roman Catholic in Southern India to do his best for the eradication of this movement from the land."

Other speakers used language just as extravagant and it is evident that such bigoted people are out to kill "The Self-Respect Movement." We, in Western India, have not yet heard what this Self-Respect Movement is, but in the same issue of the "Madras Mail," one reads that Dr. P. Subbaroyan, ex-Chief Minister of the Madras Government, who opened the first Provincial Self-Respect Conference at Chingleput on February 17, 1929, told a representative of the "Madras Mail" that, as far as he knew.

"The Self-Respect Movement," stands for the removal of all superstitious ideas which now act as a clog to social reform in Hindu Society....."

Dr. Subbaroyan does not appear to be aware in what way the Self-Respect Movement has offended Roman Catholics of Southern India.

One notes in the report of the "Madras Mail" that these Roman Catholics of Southern India, true to the methods of bigots elsewhere, whenever they meet their opponents, use the same methods, namely, to create an obloquy, a boycott and seek the aid of the civil authorities to suppress the opponent.

In this case it will be remarked that the Revd. Father Thomas lays stress on the fact what the Self-Respect Movement gains its inspiration and support from the Russian Communist organisation. Doubtless he must be almost certain that the authorities concerned remain indifferent to an accusation of this nature, and he must be perfectly confident that the C. I. D. will do the necessary things to suppress the Self-Respect Movement.

Lovers of free and liberal thoughts on this side of India will surely watch this campaign with interest.—Yours, etc.,

"FREE THINKER."

## WHAT WE PAY FOR

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I think it is time some action was taken to stir up the postal authorities. With the increase in charges there has been a slackness in service, and the public do not get their mails delivered promptly as before.

"The Viceroy of India" arrived in Bombay on Thursday at 2 p.m., but the foreign mails were not delivered on Friday morning as should have been the case. If it is a postal holiday steps should be taken to give the public an early delivery, instead of making them wait for their letters till late on Friday afternoon.

At the Byculla Post Office people actually called for their letters on Friday morning. This is the way the overburdened taxpayer is served by a Department which ignores public convenience, but outdoes Shylock in rapacity—Yours, etc.,

"POOR MAN."

# "EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION MORE DANGEROUS THAN N. C. O."

## Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad Charges Government With Shirking Responsibility By Transferring Portfolio To Ministers With Insuficient Resourees

LAAHORE, April 14.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, M. L. A., presiding over the All-India Educational Conference, said the Government of India instead of becoming alive to the educational needs of the country had shirked its responsibility by transferring education to the Ministers of the Provinces. Responsibility had been transferred, but the Provincial Ministers had not been provided with sufficient resources for discharging that responsibility.

As a result no progress was visible in the education of any province. Dissatisfaction was now wide-spread, and if a satisfactory solution was not found in the near future, there would be a revolution more dangerous in character than either the movegeneral Educational revolution all over the country, a ment of non-co-operation or the movement for non-payment of taxes. The Government of India ought to have initiated educational reforms simultaneously with, or immediately before, the introduction of political reforms in 1921.

UNDER STATE CONTROL.

Dr. Ziauddin next advocated the introductior of cimpulsory primary education, in all provinces, and said that in case the future Federal Government would retain the revenue from income-tax, it was essential that provision should be for giving grants to provincial governments for primary education to the extent of 6½ crores, which was half of the additional cost for primary education. The remaining half might be collected by a direct additional tax.

Referring to Secondary Education he said that it was the weakest and the most neglected section of the programme of education in India Secondary schools were the backbone of education in every country, and by neglecting them they had lowered the efficiency of both higher and primary institution. In the interests of efficiency, economy and the maintenance of good tone and in order to create Indian Nationalism, not in word but in fact it was essential that the State should assume direct responsibility for secondary education. This might be objected to on the ground of expenditure, but considering the expenditure incurred by the country as a whole, administration by the State would be more economical.

SUITABLE COURSES.

As regards the courses of instructions, in the High Schools Dr. Ziauddin pleaded that it should include a large number of professional and industrial subjects which should have the same rank as such literary subjects as the classical languages and science They might be arranged under different groups on the line of the central schools in England or the higher primary schools in France. Attempt had already been made in this direction he added, by the Mysore University. A system of splitting the courses into literary and vocational should be continued into the intermediate classes also. The courses should be sufficiently elastic to suit the aptitude of pupils desiring to pursue different careers.

Referring to unemployment problem he said that the low market value of the educated man was due partly to over-production and partly to the unsuitability of the men to the requirements of the professions they joined. The only remedy lay in completely over-hauling their system of education. The present system of technical education was hopelessly deficient. There were few professional schools for the training of artisans. There were also few engineering colleges and school of technology which professed to train engineers.

ATTRACTIVE PROSPECTS.

These colleges aimed at producing men who might be able to design machinery, or new buildings, but no attention had been paid to what might be called the Secondary Technical Education which was far more important. The absence of polytechnics was a great gap in their system of education. He emphasised that in their present middle and high schools they ought to introduce the teaching of professional, technical and agricultural subjects, besides the essential minimum of the cultural subjects, on the line of central schools in England. They should also establish one or more polytechnics in every provisce.

Referring to training schools and colleges, he expressed the opinion that all such colleges like other professional colleges should be affiliated to the Universities so that the teachers and students might acquire a broader vision of their subject but questions adm inistration and admission should be left entirely in the hands of the department. In order to attract the better type of student to the teching profession, it was essential that the pay and prospects of teachers should be made attractive, and that they should have security of tenure.

He advocated a thorough investigation into the present system of examinations as success in examinations was more a question of luck than of merit. He added it was essential that the system of examinations should be so modified that it might be a test of merit and not the test of a student's cramming power or of his luck.

CO-EDUCATION NOT FAVOURABLE.

As regards womens education, he said the marked disparity in literacy among men and women was due to social customs and the Purdah system. Co-education was only possible in the low-primary classes. In all other stages girls' schools should be separated entirely from boys' schools. Any attempt at co-education at the present stage in India is fore-doomed to failure. The courses of instruction in the girls' schools should not be the same as for boys, but it was essential that the examinations in girls' schools should have the same academic value as the corresponding examinations for boys The courses of instruction and the conduct of examinations of the girls' schools should be entrusted to a separate Board of Women's education, which should have powers of giving grants to the girls' schools.

COMMON MEDIUM.

As regards medium of instruction he pointed out the difficulties of selecting a language which might serve as the common medium of instruction due to multiplicity of vernaculars and said that their ideal should be to have a common language which might serve the medium of instruction in all stages of education. The ideal might not be achieved in a day but they should make every effort to reach the goal by successive stages of development.

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD.

He pleaded for early establishment of the Central Advisory Board of Education as recommended by the Hartog Committee. He was glad that the Punjab training librarians who were now University took the initiative of occupying prominent positions in the principal libraries of India and drew their attention to the pressing need for an intensive study of the subject

He advocated the introduction of adult education and said the responsibility for such education could not altogether be thrown on the State. State organisations should be supplemented by private efforts. The course of instruction and methods of teaching the adult population should be altogether different from those prescribed for children.—A. P. I.


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# EASTER HOLIDAYS

## They Depend Upon The Changes Of The Moon

(By Rustam B. Paymaster B. A. L. L. B.

To-morrow Sunday the 16th April will be Easter Sunday. The Friday preceding was Good Friday Easter Holidays, it is well known, do not fall on certain fixed days every year, as other Christian holidays occur. These former have to depend upon the changes of the moon, and there is a variation of about ten days every year for three years.

Good Friday this year fell on 14th April. Last year it was on 25th March and Easter Sunday was on 27th March. Easter Sunday is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon on next after 21st March, the day of the vernal equinox. This Good Friday falls on a day between 21st March and 25th April.

depend upon the changes of the B. A. LL. B.

THE EASTER ACT

Parliament realizing the changing dates passed in 1928 an Act (18 & 19 Geo V chap. 45) known as the Easter Act fixing Easter day as the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April. According to this method Easter Sunday this year would, if the said Statute had come in force, (though passed long ago), have fallen on the 9th inst and hence Good Friday on the 7th April.

In this way the connection of the holiday with the moon was dropped by Parliament on account of its changing nature and a particular Sunday, or for that matter Friday, has been adopted in April.

NOT YET IN FORCE.

The said Act received the Royal Assent on 3rd August 1928, so that ordinarily the reform would have come into operation from that day. But there are important provisos laid down in the statute viz:

a. That the Act shall come into operation on such date as may be fixed by Order of His Majesty in Council.
b. That before any such Order is made a draft thereof shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament.
c. That the Order shall not be made unless both Houses by Resolution approve the drafting, and
d. That before making such draft order, regard shall be had to any opinion officially expressed by any Church or other Christian body.

The Act extends provisionally to the United Kingdom and any other part of His Majesty's Dominions, except British India, Canada etc.

CHURCHES AGAINST IT

It seems that the Churches of certain denominations have expressed their opinions so far against the reform, and hence there has been a delay in bringing the statute passed more than four years ago into operation.

One great advantage, however, of applying the statute would be the fixing of a certain day in a certain week in April as Good Friday, making it independent of the changing phases of the moon.

R. B. PAYMASTER.

# ATTEMPTING RECORD FLIGHT

## German Flyer Leaves For Berlin

KARACHI, April 14.

Hans Bertram, the German Flyer who is attempting a record flight from Sourabaya to Berlin arrived at 7-15 in the morning. He took off from Jodhpur at 3-30 a. m. He left for Bushire where he will be arriving tonight.

When interviewed by the Associated Press he said that he was confident of reaching Athens tomorrow evening and Berlin on Sunday afternoon.—A. P.

# MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

## Maharaja Of Dewas Senior Who Will Preside

(From A Correspondent.)

His Highness Tukoji Rao Bapu Saheb Maharaj of Dewas Senior, who will occupy the Presidential Chair of the Educational Conference to-day will arrive with his staff at Malkapur in the morning when he will be greeted and garlanded by all the notables and then taken in a grand procession.

The Maharaja is a man of frank and simple manners but well educated, critical, broad-minded and good-tempered. He is a man of imagination, of knowledge of history and politics, and of strong reasoning powers. Very likable is the admirable courtesy with which he treats others. The Maharaja is a great devotee and follower of the great Maharashtrian Saint Shree Tukaram Maharaj. He is a poet in his way and has written the Mahabharata in the "Abhang" form He has helped many persons and institutions.

His popularity may be realised by the fact that he has been invited to take the Presidential Chair for the third time. He was for the second time President at Jalgaon in 1930 when he completly won the hearts of all by his admirable control of the Conference.

His great ambition is that the delicately-nurtured plant of Maratha Education should grow to its fullest height. In the last Conference there were chances of a failure to reach unanimity on crucial question. But Maharaja Tukoji Rao Pawar very skilfully smoothed over all difficulties and differences. At present, with the solitary exception of His Highness Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, there is no Maratha Prince so intelligent as Maharaja Tukoji Rao Pawar of Dewas Senior.

His Highness will be accompanied by his brother Shrimant Jagdev Rao Bhau Saheb Maharaj, C. I. E., formerly a Bombay M. L. C. and at prestnt President of the Executive Council of Dewas Senior.

# CHOICE OF THE FUTURE

(Continued from previous page)

cracy or the masses or the proletariat, whatever one may call it. Political power merely to give speeches in legislatures or to discuss heated social other controversies is a fraud on the country.

Political power similarly to supervise an administration only keeping peace and order and paying itself bountiful emoluments is a negation of government for the peoples particularly, if it is partly of the peoples and indirectly or theoretically by the peoples.

Political Power exercised in India by any group or coalition without an administrative programme of remaking the rural masses—the 90 p.c. of Indians 350 million who pay the direct and indirect nearly 250 million sterling revenue to the government and twice more to British and foreign trade and industry and who get nothing in return even for the land revenue they pay out of their small farm produce—will result in a continuation of the present conditions solidifying into despair, crystallizing into recklessness and determination to overthrow this economic order and social system, by a huge national cataclysm or the simpler method of negative resistance to all authority.

CONCERTED EFFORT.

In very simple but plain language, I shall place it for leaders of all sections in every province and district, in legislatures and local boards, to assert the cause of the rural masses, by concerted effort towards a general national rural remaking policy, programme and plan, on the basis of the All India Rural Conference Plan and Programme and any similar programme arrived at after co-ordinated deliberations.

If they neglect this, then I would unhesitatingly say that the leaders and publicists will be blindly provoking a revolution with all its preliminaries of civil disorder, anarchy and administrative repression and chaos.

To eliminate this eventually, now when it is obvious that with the impending reforms political party making and power planning will soon begin; to all those I would say—God bless you provided every one of you openly and definitely avow and announce publicly to use all your influence and opportunity for Rural Remaking by operating through the legislatures and the local boards that you may see—our All India Rural Programme—which is entirely non-political and non-controversial, as may seem feasible and practicable with such alterations and additions as may suit local needs and conditions.

USE IT OR MISS IT!

If not, then you may spin away your time but there will be no yarn to weave a new life for the rural masses whom you will claim to represent; and you will be fostering the need and spirit of a revolution through which alone the rural masses will visualize their resurrection from their present degradation, ignorance and helotry. But still there is time, still there is ample opportunity, to recreate rural life and prosperity and avert a revolutionary crisis. Use it or miss it in the next twenty years. Your choice is RURAL RE-MAKING or REVOLUTION. Let the Parliament and Government and Leaders and Politicians, all realize it.

# NEW JAM SAHEB

## "Rajabhishekh" Ceremomes At Jamnagar

### Remission Of Seven Lakhs To Agriculturists May Be Announced

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, April 14.

The usual religious ceremonies after the sad demise of our lamented Highness Jamshri Ranjit Singhjee Sahib having been completed yesterday. This morning at 10 formal Rajabhishek ceremony of his Highness Jamshri Digvijaya Singhjee Sahib was performed at the Tikamedi when their Highnesses Rajsahib of Dhrangadra, Thakore Saheb of Dhrol and the leading gentlemen were present.

All along the route from the palace through Bedigate to Darbargadh and from Darbargadh to the Palace via Khambhaliagati eager crowds of thousands of people cheered His Highness when H. H. Drove in a carriage and six escorted by Rajkumar Shri Pratap Singhjee Bhai.

REMISSION OF SEVEN LAKHS?

In the evening a Darbar will be held in Chandramahel when H. H. will receive 'Nazarana" and "Ghor" from Bhayats Officers and subjects. After poetical benedictions His Highness will deliver his first Darbar speech.

It is understood glowing tributes to the work and worth of the departed worthy will mostly engage H. H.'s attention. Unsatisfactory monsoons, depressed prices and such considerations will induce the remission of about seven lacs to the agriculturists. His Highness would advise the merchants not to lose courage and guarantee the samt facilities and the same encouragement in the development of trade.

Expression of thanks for condolences and sentiments of goodwill and affection will finish the Address. Twenty-five prisoners are released in honour of the accession of the "Rajabhishek" ceremony.

# KASHMIR SIKHS WANT MORE JOBS

## Consider White Paper Unacceptable

HASAN ABDAL, April 14.

At a gathering of the Panja Sahib Baishakhi Fair which concluded last evening, resolutions were adopted pointing out to the Kashmir Government that there was delay in the consideration of the Sikh demands while those of other communities were receiving prompt attention. It was further resolved that the Sikh community would not be satisfied unless in the Military and Police services Sikhs were recruited in larger numbers, while in the other departments of the State they should be given at least 10 per cent of posts Confiscated Jagirs and Sikh Gurdwaras should be restored to the Sikhs and for their management the Gurdwara Act should be sponsored in consultation with the Sikhs.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

To remedy the backward condition of the Sikhs in Education special scholarships should be granted to Sikh students and Sikhs should be given at least 10 per cent. representation in the proposed Assembly, and there should be one Sigh Minister in the State Cabinet.

The gathering considered the White Paper and opined that based as it was on the communal award, it was wholly unacceptable to the Sikh community and detrimental to the country at large. They further urged upon the Government to release all remaining prisoners of 1914-15 Conspiracy case as they had already undergone longer term of imprisonment than was required by the law.—A. P.

# "UNTOUCHABLE'S ONLY BY SUPERSTITION

## End The Anomaly By Assisting In Passage Of Harijan Bills: "C. R." On Government's Indifference

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari writes:

After making the utmost and best use of the opportunities accorded by normal procedure for private members' bills the promoters of the Anti-Untouchability Bill in the Legislative Assembly, through the Chairman of their Committee Diwan Bahadur Harbilas Sardar, appealed to the Governor-General making the very modest request of the allotment of half a day during the current session to complete the debate that was left unfinished on March 24th.

SARDA'S REQUEST REFUSED.

Mr. Sardar pleaded in his letter to the Viceroy that if his request could not be granted, the Bills should be circulated by Executive order so that the next six months may not be a blank, but could be utilised for getting through one stage, in the progress of the Bills. The Government have now replied that they can do neither of the things. They claim that as the Legislative Assembly has debated the motion, the Government will not do anything to save the promoters of the Bills from the obstructive tactics, of the opponents to reform.

The Home Secretary has argued like a well-known kind of lawyer:

"I am to explain that the Government of India have held that the further stages in the consideration of these Bills could not be contemplated without preliminary effective circulation. They have never taken the view that it would be consistent with their obligation themselves to take the initiative for circulating the Bills."

NATIONAL QUESTION.

It is pertinent in this connection to re-call the following passages from the memorial of the Depressed Class deputation that waited on the Viceroy on 29th March:

"The people on whose behalf we approach Your Excellency are not treated as Out-Castes by Hindus alone. Our people are treated as unclean by birth and unfit for close association even by the Musalmans. Christians and other Communities among whom they live. The removal of our disabilities is therefore not merely a Hindu question, but a National quqestion."

MERE SUPERSTITION.

"A superstitious practice that inflicts suffering and unmerited degradation on 46 million souls cannot be treated by the State as a matter in which it can take up an attitude of neutrality. We look to the Government for active assistance in the measures required for our emancipation. We have all along felt that one of the justifications of British rule in India is the rendering of justice to and the liberation of our oppressed community. We should be deeply disappointed if the Government takes up an attitude of indifference or leaves things to take their own course."

"CHANGE THEIR LEGAL STATUS."

"The one root cause that puts our community in worse position than other sections of the Hindus is the institution that makes our people untouchable class. Trades, professions and facilities and opportunities open to others are not open to our people on account of their being looked upon as congenitally unclean. The degradation becomes all the worse by the hypnotism that makes our people submit to this superstition. This can be remedied only by a change in our social, religious and legal status.

"We therefore welcome the movement in the Hindu community to reform its religious practice in respect of the treatment and status accorded to our people. The opening of temples to our people along with other Hindu castes is a matter of the greatest importance for our social emancipation. We therefore hope Your Excellency's Government will assist the passage into Law of the Temple Entry and Anti-Untouchability Bills.

"END THIS ANOMALY."

"British law has not left the superstition to its own resources, the Courts and the State at the disposal of the Caste Hindus in the maintenance of those superstitious practices. Even if the Government cannot interfere in the religious practices of the Hindus, it should at least refrain from assisting in the enforcement of such practices when they are opposed to humanity and public to Farm Bill. Southern cable welfare as in the case of treatment accorded to us."

NO INTERFERENCE WITH RELIGION.

"The Bill for the abolition of untouchability, sought to be introduced in the Assembly, puts an and to this anomaly and does not interfers with the religion of any person or community. The Temple Entry Bill for which we seek Your Excellency's support is drafted so to provide a legal machinery for peaceful and gradual evolution of reform with the consent of the people concerned. Each locality will be enabled to work out a suitable compromise for solving the question of our status. We beg Your Excellency to help in the achievement of a peaceful solution of this question that so fundamently affects the dignity and daily life of a community of forty six million souls who cling to the ancient Hindu religion, to which they belong, and who wish to find an honourable place in it without causing turmoil or disturbance."

GOVERNMENT'S HELP ESSENTIAL.

"We beg to point out to Your Excellency that non-official Bills can hardly emerge as law without the assistance of the Government. The freedom of debate and discussion that is given under law will be abused for the purposes of obstruction and impediment unless the Government helps to facilitate the passage of the Bills."


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# Qualities That Constitute Culture

Suggesting the meaning of culture, not by the things the cultured person must know but by those qualities which he must cultivate in order to be cultured, Dr. Howard D. Brunt, associate professor of English at MacDonald College, Montreal addressed the People's Forum, on the subject "What is culture?"

Much of the controversy over culture was due, Dr. Brunt said, to the fact that by culture each contestant means something quite different from that of every other contestant, although they use the same word to express their meaning. It was well, then, to define terms before attempting to discuss the subject. As examples of definitions of culture, all with the same general meaning but all differently stated, Dr. Brunt took passages from St. Paul, Milton, Dean Kitchen, Dean Millman, Newman and Huxley.

These men, he added, had tried either to define culture or had defined it indirectly by a consideration of the qualities they consider make up the balanced individual. He suggested doing something different, that is, attempting to analyze the qualities of personality necessary to culture. He did this under five headings and several subdivisions.

SENSE OF CONTINUITY

The first of these qualities, he believed, should be a sense of continuity, of continuity with the past; the feeling that one's roots are deeply imbedded in the past. This feeling should not be a feeling for the past merely because it is the past, but because present environment is an accumulation of past environments, because there is much that we can learn from the past, because mankind does not begin anew in each generation. Continuity also implied looking to the future, a realization that the people of today, while they are descendants, are also ancestors.

As a second quality Dr. Brunt listed a sense of responsibility, summing up its features by the phrase noblesse oblige, the duty that goes inescapably with privilege, with advantage, cultural or materials.

Thirdly, he listed intellectual curiosity and alertness, considering stupidity as the very negation of culture. This intellectual curiosity did not imply mere acquisition of knowledge, as such—it was possible to be "the most learned fool in Europe."

Next Dr. Brunt li d a spirit of skepticism, using that term broadly to mean a healthy skepticism which avoids cliches, that demands proof, evidence, that is not subject to the psychology of the brass band, that will not allow itself to be deluded by what Sir Norman Angell calls "the perils of nationalism." This skeptical mind will see the truths obscured by so-called loyalties and see through the symbolism of patriotism. It will distrust authority in politics, religion, science and art. It will realize that heresy is but a bridge between two orthodoxies. In a word, it will do its own thinking.

SENSIBILITIES

Sensibility was another quality listed by Dr. Brunt, and this he sub-divided, into perceptual sensitivity, conceptual sensitivity, imagination, sympathy. The mind perceptually sensitive would be open to the values of art, music, nature, of colour, design; it would see beauty in proper perspective and fine proportion. Under the heading of conceptional sensitivity Dr. Brunt included delight in the laws of ethics and philosophy. Imagination would find its play in the reading of good books. The sympathetic mind would be of the type contemplated by Bertrand Russell when he spoke of the mind that could be moved by statistics.

These qualities, Dr. Brunt summed up, must come in contact with the proper environment; there must be something more than mere exposure to environment. Such a mind must cultivate the human desire for unity, for an ordered universe, for what the German calls Weltanschung, a sense of proportion, a view of the universe.

There were three possible ways of organizing this world of culture, he thought, and they were mutually exclusive. These three views were the religious, the scientific, the artistic.

# "FINANCIAL AUTONOMY REDUCED TO SHAM"

## Minister's Control Circumscribed By Numerous Limitations In White Paper, Protests Calcutta Commerce Chamber

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, have addressed a letter to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, in regard to the White Paper in which they state:—

It is obvious from the White Paper that the authors of this Document do not expect that Indians can honestly accept the scheme. Full authority to override the Legislature and the Ministers in every way is vested in the Governor-General and the Governors. Even the Civil Service and the Police Service are taking out of the control of the Ministers.

AUTONOMY A SHAM.

To deal more particularly with questions of financial and commercial safeguards and the proposed Reserve Bank and the Statutory Railway Board.

Turning to financial safeguards first, it is to be observed although finance is not a reserved subject, it is transferred to legislative control only in form and in name. It is evident and has been recognised even by the present Secretary of State that responsible government which does not include control of finance has no meaning. Nevertheless with the financial safeguards and checks laid down in the scheme, financial autonomy is reduced to a sham. The financial control of a minister will be circumscribed by numerous limitations and restrictions.

CAN BE VETOED.

The Governor-General will have a "special responsibility" and. The ultimate control will be reserved to the Governor-General in accordance with the general instructions of the Secretary of State. Consequently, any loan programme or plan of taxation or expenditure which does not meet with the approval of Whitehall as a defender of British interests, will or can be vetoed by the Co[illegible]General, 'on the ground special responsib[illegible]

all-embracing in their nature.

UNDER BANK OF ENGLAND'S CONTROL.

The management of currency and exchange will be removed from the control of the Finance Member by the establishment of the Reserve Bank. While ostensibly the Reserve Bank is to be "free from political inbuence" there is no doubt that it is to be under the control of the Bank of England as indicated in the Government of India's Despatch on the constitutional reforms.

Certain Heads of Expenditure, including expenditure on the Reserved Departments will not require a vote of the legislature.

BEYOND LEGISLATURE'S SCOPE.

It is not difficult to imagine what control a legislature can exercise over a minister whose salary it can neither sanction nor withhold. The Governor-General will, moreover, have the authority to appropriate any sums which he regards as necessary for the fulfilment of any of his "special responsibilities" without the consent or the vote of the Legislature and will have the final veto in the procedure of authentication of the expenditure proposed by the minister and sanctioned by the legislature.

The Governor-General will thus have the power to tamper with the budget estimates of the Finance Memger and its final allotments by the Legislature. The meagre control is hedged in by severe and even humiliating restrictions.

The principal obstacle which the Finance Member will have to face is the appointment of a Finance Adviser who will assist the Governor-General in the discharge of his "special responsibility" but will not be responsible to or removable by the Legislature. He will differ from the Consellors of the Reserved Departments only in name. It is gratuitous to impose a system of espionage on and control over the Finance Minister and the Legislature.

CREATES DEADLOCKS.

Under the constitution proposed in the White Paper, the Governor-General and the Governors are to be invested with power without responsibility to anyone except the Secretary of State who will control the Services; the ministers will have responsibility with only shadowy powers. The result is obvious. If there are self-respecting ministers anxious to pursue real policies there will be friction and constant deadlocks; on the other hand, constitutional machinery will run smoothly only if pliable and docile functionaries are available. The only hope is that the constitution will prove so completely unworkable, if it comes into operation, at all, that it will have to be entirely and thoroughly overhauled at an early date.

# JEHOL WILL BE ROYAL CITY

## Japan Plans To Instal Manchu Emperor There

Japan is losing no time in consolidating he hold on the captured province of Jehol.

Behind her advancing forces regiments of sappers and engineers, with railway, telegraph, and bridging material, are moving steadily forward, improving roads communications, and bridges.

Large numbers of the native population have been ordered to assist the military engineers to clean up the towns and villages, writes the "Daily Express" Military Correspondent.

MILITARY POSTS

Plans have been prepared to colonise the province, and large numbers of Japanese colonies will be given the opportunity to buy allotments and farm the country.

Large quantities of ploughs and agricultural machinery are ready to be shipped to Jehol, which, it is expected, will once again be a city of beauty as it was when former Manchu emperors lived and ruled there.

It will be made a royal city for Mr. Henry Pu-yi, the executive head of the Manchukuo Government, who will become an emperor again under Japanese protection.

Military strong posts are to be erected at a number of stategic centres in the province in order to protect the State against any incursions of Chinese soldiers or bandits. Japanese official plans insist on the new colonists tilling their lands with tractor ploughs to expedite as quickly as possible the cultivation of the virgin soil.

A railway is planned from Jehol to the Southern Manchurian Railway south of Mukden.

Japan expects to have the Jehol Province developed by her colonists within five years, and all the new roads are to be constructed for motor transport, with omnibus routes between each important town in the province.

# TELEPHONE TRAGEDY

## Wrong Number Cost Actress's Life

Fate's cruel trick in producing two "wrong numbers" is to blame for a tragedy that has ended the life of a promising young actress here and pluned into grief her manager fiance.

Seized with the fear that he was going to abandon her in favour of another actress, Mlle. Paulette Duvernette, aged twenty-five, wrote a pathetic letter asking him to say he still loved her.

She waited a reasonable time for a reply, but when it did not come she called up the manager at his office, but all the answer she got was a gruff voice telling her to "to go away."

Taking it that her lover was dismissing her, she returned to her room and shot herself.

TOO LATE.

It now appears that immediately on receipt of her letter her lover had sent off a telegram reassuring her, but the number of her house was given as "33" instead of "3".

It was left at the wrong house, and was only delivered to the right address ten minutes after the tragedy.

When the 'phone call was put through to the manager's office it cut into a "wrong number" call, and it was to this caller with whom he had lost patience, that the manager uttered the angry "go away" that meant so much to the girl at the other end.

# WANTED ASSIST. JUDGE

## Vacancy In Bombay Civil Service

## MEDICAL BOARD TO EXAMINE SELECTED MEMBER

A press-note from the Government of Bombay says:—

It is hereby notified for the information of intending candidates that the Governor in Council has decided to recruit a member of the Bar to fill an officiating vacncy of Assistant Judge in the Judicial Branch of the Bombay Civil Service. The vacancy is expected to be a long one and the selection will be made from members of the Bar of not less than 10 years standing who are practising either in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay or in the Courts subordinate to it and whose ages do not exceed 45 years. The selected candidate will, if his work is found satisfactory be eligible along with other Assistant Judges recruited from the Bar for promotion to a District Judgeship whenever an appointment of a District Judge has to be made from the members of the Bar.

Applications are accordingly invited which must be in the prescribed form and which must be submitted "in duplicate" to the Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, with such testimonials as the candidate may think fit to attach. The candidate must allo produce certificaes or other evidence to show that he is a subject of His Majesty or of an Indian Prince State in India under the suzerainty of His Majesty and that his age does not exceed 45 years. The latest date fixed for the receipt of application by the Registrar is the 15th May 1933. Copies of the form of application can be obtained from the Registrar on payment of a fee of Re. 1 for each form.

SELECTION COMITTEE.

All applications received by the prescribed date will be placed by the Registrar, Appellate Side High Court, for consideration before a Selection Committee consisting of not more than five members to be appointed by the Chief Justice, of whom three shall be such Judges of the High Court and the others shall be such practising Barristers. Advocates or Pleaders as may be appointed by the Chief Jultice in this behalf. The Senior High Court Judge shall be the Chairman of the Committee and the Registrar, Appellate Side, shall be ex-officio Secretary of the Committee.

The Committee shall scrutinize the applications received, may call for any further information they consider necessary and may summon before them for a personal interview any of the candidates that they may desire to see. They shall then prepare a list of such candidates as they or the majority of the Commitee recommend for appointment as Assistant Judge. The Secretary of the Committee shal then forward the recommendations together with the applications and accompaniments in original to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

The selected candidate will be placed before appointment, before a Medical Board, and will not be appointed unless the Board certifies him to be both mentally and physically fit fot the service of Government. The candidate will be required to pay a fee of Rs. 16 to the Medical Board prior to examination.

The pay of the appointment will be Rs. 750—75—1,200 subject to a deduction of 12-1/2 per cent., and such other deductions as may apply to other Government servants. Candidates are however warned that this scale of pay is liable to be revised.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment. Intending candidates are also warned that they should not attempt to see any Member or Minister of Government or Secretary or Deputy Secretary or Under Secretary to Government unless they are called for a personal interview.

# WHY ENGINES ARE CALLED "SHE"

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# LAND OF GOORKHAS

## Though Absolutely Independent Nepal Is On Friendliest Terms With Britain

In a recent address before the Royal Empire Society on "Nepal and the Land of the Goorkhas" Mr. Hugh Wilkinson, late Resident of Nepal, said he had often met people of good position in India who never understood that Nepal was an absolutely independent country which did not acknowledge Great Britain as its suzerain.

"At the same time," he said, "there is probably no part of Asia with which the British are on such friendly terms. It furnishes Great Britain with no less than 19,000 regular soldiers and some 7,000 military police, besides a large number in the civil police."

KSHATRIYAS IN RANK.

After describing the geography of Nepal, Mr. Wilkinson, explained the meaning of the word Goorkha. He said:

"Years and years ago, during the centuries, was founded a race known as the great Khasia race which stretched, according to the authorities from the borders of Sikkim to Kashmir, and was formed by the mixture of high caste Hindus of many classes with different tribes of primitive mountaineers. It is now seen in its most preserved form in Nepal, and it took definite shape there during the period when great numbers of high-class Hindus escaped from Mohamedan invasions and intermarried with the wild hill tribes, passing on to them, contrary to all true Hindu law, the high rank of Kshetteriya.

"The portion of this great race settled in Nepal, far more highly cultivated than the wilder hillmen from which they were partly sprung, and by degrees became chieftains of the country. Thus we find that in the early part of the eighteenth century nearly every hill state was governed by this mixed race, and this race to the present day dominates the entire kingdom and from it are sprung both the King of Nepal's family and the hereditary Prime Ministers. In fact, they form the governing class of the country.

MILITARISM DOMINATES.

"The characteristic of the people is not exactly warlike nor do they rejoice in an actual quarel such as is a characteristic of the tribes on the Indian Frontier, but militarism dominates the kingdom. How such a mentality should have arisen is strange, as it is by no means characteristic of the whole of the inhabitants of the country. The Goorkha 'par excellence' is that same Kshetteriya tribe of which we have already spoken, the dominating class of the country, but there are also—equally important from the military point of view—the Mongolian military clans. The whole of the subjects of Nepal including plainsmen, the inhabitants of Nepal itself and of the mountains, number some 5 1/2 millions. Of these not more than two millions belong to the military clans of all kinds, the remaining being either aboriginal or plainsmen much the same as belong to the neighbouring country of Oudh and Bengal, and less developed and inferior or menial classes in the country"

HELP DURING WAR.

And yet such was the enthusiasm to help the British Government shewn by the Government of Nepal when the War broke out that the authorities were able to increase the regular Goorkha battalions to thirty-three, and to keep them at full strength. Further the Military Police battalions were kept in being; and besides that, the Government of Nepal sent down a contingent of 12,000 men to assist in internal defence.

## MACHINE REPRODUCES HIGH ALTITUDES

### Japanese Invention Produces Temperature Up-to Below 50 Degrees

What is considered to be the first instrument of its kind in the world for studying the properties of the stratospher has been perfected by Dr. Tatsujiro Sasaki of the Imperial University Aerial Research Laboratory, Tokyo. The instrument is more like a huge ventilator than anything else and is made to produce stratospheric conditions prevailing at more than 10,000 meters up in the air.

The inside of the tank can be made to produce temperatures up to below 50 degrees zero and pressures comparable with those prevailing in the regular stratospheric area.

The equipment is said to have cast more than Y140,000 and is the result of 15 years study by Professor Sasaki and the late Prof. Tamaru. Professor Sasaki will continue his research in regard to statosphere and believe that should his efforts by fully realized he will be tble to contribute much to the progress of aviation in this country and elsewhere. He opines that if stratosphere could be taken advantage of in flying, he thus believes that Dr. Tanakadate's dream of flying across the Fallfic Ocean in ten hours will be realized.

The study of statosphere has been given great prominence during the past two years largely through the efforts of Professor Picard of Belgium who twice went up more than 15,000 meters in the air to study stratospheric conditions. In his last effort Professor Picard went up 18,000 meters. He used a sealed balloon to carry out his investigations.

## *KAMBLI VISITS SCHOOL OF ART*

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister of Education paid a visit to the Sir J. J School of Art, on Wednesday afternoon. He was shown over the School of Art by the Director, and saw examples of the work of the students of all the Department.

He was able to meet several members of the Staff and expressed his high appreciation of the work done in the Bombay School of Art and its importance to the Arts and Crafts of this Presidency.

## SATAN SAVED VERDUN

### Famous French Dog's Heroism Is Immortalised

Verdun, the French key position on the Hestern Front, was falling.

A German battery was smashing it to pieces. Supplies were running short. There was no ammunition, no food.

Only one thing could save the town—the delivery of a message to headquarters, giving the position to the German battery.

But at Verdcn the last pigeon had been killed, the last messenger dog riddled with bullets, and no man could cross the three miles of shell-swept country from the town to headquarters.

At headquarters was Satan, a grey-hound-collie mongrel.

His master, Duvalle, was in the trenches at Verdun These men at the front had hoped for some days that a messenger would come through to them.

Satan was the only one who knew the way.

So they kept constant watch, and then, through the haze of the smoke, they saw a little speck in the distance leaping from crater to crater, maping for Verdun. They cheered. It was Satan.

DIZZY WITH PAIN.

The men gathered and watched Satan as he ran towards them.

At last a bullet found its marg. Satan fell. He rose again, shook himself, and gazed around, dizzy with pain.

His master, Duvalle, leapt to the trench parapet and shouted "Satan, Satan!"

Even as he spoke he was killed.

But Satan had heard. Hopping on three legs he struggled along, and at last stumbled in the trench.

He wore a gas mask and goggles. He carried carrier pigeons, and a message urging the men to hold on just a little longer.

A pigeon was sent back, giving the position of the German gun battery.

It was silenced.

Help came.

And that is how Satan, an unknown little mongrel, saved Verdun.

This story is told in "Animal War Heroes," by Peter Shaw Baker just published (A. and C. Black. 5s).


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## *CITY FATHER IN TROUBLE*

### *Alleged Abduction Of Young Girl*

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Apr. 12.

A great sensation has been caused in the Damoh district due to the prosecution of a Jahagirdar, a member of Gondia Municipality and four others on a charge of abducting a 17 years old Brahmin girl by forming an unlawful assembly and under the very nose of her parents.

The prosecution case is that on the 8th March last one Govindrao Naoleker of Damoh district was proceeding in a cart with his wife and children to attend a fair, when Baliram a Jahagirdar who was accompanied by one Chandrakant Pande, (member of the Gondia Municipality) and four others is alleged to have overtaken them in a car and demanded that Miss Indu, the 17-year-old daughter of Govindrao, should be handed over to them.

It is also alleged that on his refuse to do so Govindrao was held back by some of the accused and the girl forcibly thrown into the car and abducted. It is further alleged that the accused were armed with a rifle and a sword at the time of the attack.

The girl was later rescued by the Police Sub-Inspector and the accused challaned as stated.

## *ENDOWMENT TO PATNA UNIVERSITY*

Sir Ganes Dutta Singh, Minister for Local Self-Government, has made a further endowment of 2 lakhs to the Patna University.

The detailed scheme to utilise the interest o 11,000 rupees per annum from endowment has not yet veen drawn up, but this will include the provision of Rs. 200 per month for the Orphanage School. It will be recalled that Sir Ganesh recently made an endowment of one lakh to the University for giving scholarships for medical and scientific education.—A.P.


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# Can Lawn Tennis Be Taught?

## COACHING DOES MUCH, BUT OBSERVATION AND PRACTICE DO MORE

### Strokes Which Cannot Be Learnt

Good teaching can help the yonug player quite a lot, but there is much that is not good. There are players who lay undue stress on the value of being taught, who will explain the success of another player by saying "Of course, he has been well taught," and will account for their own failings by an explanatory "I never had a lesson in my life, you know."

Teaching helps; you are given the fruit of another's experience and observation and the opportunity of going ahead without the tribulation of advancing over the stepping-stones of your own painful corrections of many mistakes. But it is an error to think that in tennis, any more than in any other game, you can rely entirely on another and that your own efforts are not of first importance says E. J. Sampson in "The Manchester Guardian. There are degrees of excellence in the game to first importance. There are degrees of excellence in the gam to which you may attain; a few reach the top, a limited number the first class, and the vast majority merely hope to get there. While recognising this, by all means aim for the top; it does no harm, and you will realise your shortcomings all too soon. Good teaching alone will not guarantee first-class play. Given half a dozen boys, each ten years of age, sound in wind and limb, given also sufficient time and money, no man could safely, undertake to turn a single one of them into a great or even a first-class lawn tennis player.

MONKEY MIMICRY

The beginner must learn to exercise his own judgment and powers of observation. Being young, keen, and ambitious, he should not find it difficult, and where strokes are concerned, most youngsters have the advantage of a certain gift of monkey mimicry. The climber will know his own deficiencies, will note in other players the shot to which he aspires, and will watch and study the stroke. He will watch it from the end of the court (it is easier thus), will note the swing of the racket, the position of the feet before the stroke, during the stroke, and at the finish; for the feet are eloquent evidence as to the body's rotation, the proper production of which is always a vital element.

IMPORTANCE OF STYLE.

"Style" should always be taught, not for "swank" or effect; "style" is simply the making of the stroke in the easiest and most effective way. This entails a proper placing of the feet ("footwork") and the consequent correct employment of the trunk muscles. Vines is a good instance of "style" if one studies his service. One can note the correct-placing of the feet, the sideway stance to the net, the throwing of the ball to the right height, the use of the full height, the application of the body's weight, the perfect timing, the unchecked follow-through. There is nothing freakish in the present world's fastest service; Vines does only what so many are asked to do, but does it better. (This is not to deny that really fast serving is a natural gift; the proof of this is that no living teacher can serve a real "cannon ball" as the ideal to be aimed at.)

HAMMER AT WEAKNESS

Teaching cannot give "ball sense", but it can help the innate talent to flower sooner. The learner must practise, and practise intelligently; were more intelligence used, and incidentally more self-control exercised, the results would be more satisfactory than they usually are. Few students will hammer at a weak stroke for weary hours on end in order to strengthen their game. Tilden acquired his famous backhand as the result of months of stern and strenuous practice. S. H. Smith was not born with his wonderful drive. Wilding labouriously added service, backhand, volley, and smash to the stroke that came naturally, though that one stroke was luckily the key stroke—a great forehand taken exceptionally early.

STROKES NOT TAUGHT

There are strokes that are not taught, for the good reason that they are the expression of rare and individual talent. Who teaches the half-volley as Caridia used it? He played it not by way of defence, as a way out of an awkward impasse, but as a formidable weapon of attack. Caridia would advance midway into the court, into "no man's land," and from that position defy the canons of the game by countering, when possible, each and every return with a daring half volley. Drive hard and low across court to his backhand, advance to the net, and be beaten by a shot down the side line taken on the half-volley, daringly, with absolute certainty and with consummate grace. That was your fate when you played Caridia.

Since S. H. Smith drove, who has driven likewise in this country? Vines can drive as fast, but not yet with the same certainty. One has not seen a backhand like R. F. Doherty's, except that of Tilden, who lost it in 1928. No one teaches a service like the wonderful one that Gerald Patterson used, no one teaches the stop-volley as Norman Brookes made it. And what teacher will undertake to illustrate the volleying or smashing of Borotra?

To judge by results, there appear to be few coaches who are successful in teaching the drop shot, yet how useful it is! One still hears Kozeluh's ex-exclamation at Beaulieu in the course of the professional championship, "The best shot of the lot"! he cried in admiration of a sample. Is the lob taught, that stroke which ultimately decides the fate of doubles and which has perhaps accounted for more triumphs and defeats than any other. Perhaps it is taught, but not sufficiently practised, becauses it seems dull. Teaching can do much, but the learner must ultimately learn for himself.

* * * *

### COCHET AND A FILM

If Henri Cochet wished to play a love scene or to act as a brigand for a film there would be nothing in the lawn tennis rules to prevent him, but he cannot act for a lawn tennis film because "an amateur lawn tennis player is forbidden to accept money or pecuniary remuneration for posing or permitting the taking of animated views in a film tennis player or takes part in the game in any manner." Cochet has been counting on making a film on the Riviera this spring, which was to have been a one-man show and purely instructive, but he has had to give up the idea.

* * * *

### CALCUTTA CUSTOMS WIN LEAGUE

The Customs completed their Calcutta Hockey League season on April 8 by defeating Greer Sporting, on the Calcutta F. C. ground, by four goals to nil.

They have won 13 of their 14 matches—the 14th was drawn—and have gained 27 points out of a possible 28—an impressive record that only does justice to a remarkable team. Their reserve strength is also as imposing as the first eleven players.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Clyde Wilson asked if the attention of the Home Secretary had been drawn to a fatality which occurred at an all-in wrestling contest at Sheffield, and the fact that similar contests are taking place in many parts of the country, and whether he would take steps to amend the law so as to enable local licensing authorities to regulate and control this form of entertainment.

Sir John Gilmour: I have seen reference to this contest in the Press, and I am making inquiries into the circumstances. I have no information that similar contests are frequent. I am not at present in a position to say whether any amendment of the law is necessary.

* * * *

### "THE ASHES" TO BE EXHIBITED

Lord Westmorland as chairman of the National Sporting Trophies Exhibition has received an official intimation from the secretary of the M.C.C. that his committee has unanimously agreed to permit the urn that contains the recently won "Ashes" to be included as an exhibit at the forthcoming exhibition at Shell Mex House that will be opened by the Lord Mayor on April 24.

* * * *

### ROWING BLUE KILLED.

Flying-Officer, Justin Arrowsmith Brown, who for four years—1924-27—coxed the Cambridge boat to victory over Oxford was killed in a flying accident, and his observer, Leading-Aircraftman, John Wood, also lost his life when the 'plane crashed at Quetta recently.

* * * *

### ITALIAN TENNIS VISIT.

Sir F. G[illegible]ment-ing on th[illegible]ca-lian tennis stars to India, says:—

The ambidextrous De Stefani, as rather expected, had an unbeaten record in singles during the Italian tour in India; likewise Signora Valerio, who, like, Mishu with his cuts and breaks, often introduces a humorous touch to the game. With the other members of the Italian team, Del Bono, Sertorio and Bonzi, the Indian players were more able to hold their own; in fact, they defeated Italy in an international match on Davis Cup lines at the famous South Club, Calcutta. M. Sleem, now President of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, met De Stefani twice, and on the second occasion at Lahore, where he knows almost every blade of grass on the court, gave the Italian Champion an extremely close match, showing that his hand has not by any means yet lost all its cunning. With a few exceptions, such as Krishnaswami who attacks after the style of Borotra, Indian tennis has suffered from having Sleem as a model for so long. What is good for Sleem on the courts is not necessarily good for everyone. Sleem, due to his keen eye and clever tennis brain, has enjoyed extraordinary success from the baseline without ever hitting hard or volleying, but these methods in the hands of any but a genius would fail.

Signora Valerio, who holds the record for having taken part in the largest rally ever, got the better of Miss Sandison in all their encounters. This was rather surprising as one would have expected the more polished game of the All-India lady champion to have prevailed, especially under the familiar conditions of the Calcutta courts. Miss Sandison had her chances but missed them.

### CUBAN BOXERS ON TOUR.

Kid Chocolate, leading claimant, to the world's featherweight championship, is to tour Europe this year in company with three other Cuban boxers, it is announced by his manager.

# INTERNATIONAL LITERARY CONTEST

## Italy Announces Prizes For Monographs On Florence

Foreign students between the ages of 21 and 30 may enter the International Triennial Competition organised by the Committee of Cultural Institutes under the presidency of Commendatore Bindo De Vecchi, Rector of Florence University, according to conditions just announced, says the Florence correspondent of the "Chicago Daily Tribune."

Prizes will be awarded for mongraphs on the relations between the culture of Florence and that of any foreign nation at a definite period and treated under any special aspect. The monographs may be written in Italian, Latin, English, French, German or Spanish, and they must be typed and handed in at the Ufficio d'Informazioni Culturali del Comitalo fra sli Enti di Alta Cultura, 6 Via Vecchietti, not later than August 31, 1934.

FIRST PRIZE 10,000 LIRE.

The first prize is 10,000 lire. The second is a scholarship giving free access to the spring courses for foreigners organized by the Committee of Cultural Institutes, with free maintenance in Florence for 100 days at a first-class hotel or pension and 2,000 lire for travelling expenses. The third prize is a scholarship and free maintenance for 100 days without the travelling allowance.

The jury will be composed of nine members, of whom three will be members of the Royal Academy of Italy, the president of the Committee presiding.

The monographs, which must not have been previously published, must bear the signature and address of the author and be accompanied by official documents attesting the age, nationality and identity of the competitor, who will retain full literary rights, including translation.

The jury's decision will be made known within six months from the close of the competition, and the prizes will be awarded the following fortnight.

# QUAKER ASHRAM IN INDIA

## Where Indians And English Can Meet In Atmosphere Of Friendship

A Quaker "Ashram" in India—a place of retreat and study—where a group of Indians and Englishmen can work out together in a small way an experiment of life which shall be a contribution to the solution of some of India's larger problems is envisaged by Miss Hilda Cashmore, one of the three Friends who visited India last year on behalf of the Indian Conciliation group, in a memorandum which she has prepared since her return, says the "Manchester Guardian." She is warden of the Manchester University Settlement in Ancoats.

The settlement which she proposes would be centred at Itarsi, until recently a village, now an important railway junction, where Friends are already doing good work in school and hospital, dealing with those social problems which arise out of the sudden impact of town life on a rural community.

They are the only Protestant denomination in the district, and Miss Cashmore feels that their work should be brought into closer relation with the life and needs of India generally. At the "Ashram" Indians and English would be brought together and their problems discussed in an atmosphere of trust and friendship, while fresh contracts with the wider life of India would be made. Such a concrete experiment, carried out in the day-to-day details of life, is a more persuasive argument, she urges, than a spate of words that have no practical achievement with which to prove them.

She has told the Friends Service Council that she is prepared to go herself to India to start such a settlement as she suggests


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# LARWOOD GAGGED BY COUNTY COMMITTEE

## But British Public Demands Reply To Scurrilous Attacks By Australians

What is the secret message which A. W. Carr, the Notts, Cricket Captain, rushed off to give to Larwood, the Notts. Fast bowler, before he reached England on his return from Australia?

Carr left England hurriedly, travelling overland to Marseilles, where he joined a P. and O. liner, which landed him at Port Said in time to catch Larwood.

Larwood with his fast bowling played an exciting part in the Test matches in Australia, and the great controversy on that subject is still well remembered.

UPSET BY BARRACKING

When he left Australia in the Orient liner Otranto, Larwood was reported to have intimated that he would not visit Australia again, and he was said to be very distressed at the continuous barracking he had had to undergo in connection with leg-theory bowling.

Is Carr's mission to Larwood concerned with some move in cricket diplomacy? Is it to advise him on the attitude he ought to take up in regard to these attacks when he returns to the friendlier atmosphere of home?

Carr is understood to be the bearer of a special message for Larwood from the County Committee.

This is understood to have some reference to the attitude which the Notts Committee, like the committee of the Yorkshire Club, has always taken on the question of players writing articles for the Press.

SCURRILOUS ATTACKS

That Larwood's distress at Australian attacks on him was justified is apparent from Australian papers which have now reached this country. Some of them contain the most scurrilous attacks on him, and he would be more than human if he did not feel like replying.

For example, one paper, which describes the English team which recovered the Ashes as a "Basher Gang", and describes a match as "Gentlemen v. Bashers", says of Larwood (among other vicious things.):

SOME BUMP!

Larwood's cricket ball weighs 5 1/2 oz. and moves at 132 feet per second.

The blow upon Oldfield was the same, in physical momentum, as if a 10 lb. weight had been dropped on his head from a height of about 14 feet.

MYSTERY DEEPENS

Following the news published that A. W. Carr, the Notts cricket captain, was hurrying to meet Larwood, the Notts fast bowler, at Port Said on his return from the Test matches in Australia, the secretary of the Notts County Cricket Club (Mr. H. A. Brown) announces that Carr's trip has nothing to do with the club and that he bears no message from them for Larwood.

From its Special Correspondent who travelled in the same liner as Carr to Egypt the "News-Chronicle" has received a message that, while Carr's mission may have no official connection with the Notts club, he is the bearer of a very constructive motion passed by the county committee forbidding Larwood to open his mouth.

A VINDICATION.

The air of mystery as to the reason for Carr's hurried trip to meet Larwood will undoubtedly lead many people to think that he is to be dissuaded from replying to the Australian criticisms which have given him such distress, says Percy Rudd in "The News-Chronicle."

Many people think that the truth should be told about our team's experiences in Australia, and that hushing-up will only make matters worse.

As a matter of fact, I learn that some members of the team prepared a statement shortly before they left Australia. It was prepared with a view to publication as a vindication of the English team; but when it was submitted to the managers it was considered likely to upset diplomatic relations—whatever that might mean!

So it never saw the light of day.

That document is no doubt in existence somewhere to-day, and, in view of the unanswered attacks in the Australian Press there is no reason why it should not be made public. It is absurd to suggest that the good relationship between Australian and English sportsmen could be injured. On the contrary, it might be impaired by hiding the truth.

PUBLIC WANT THE TRUTH

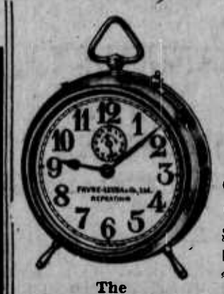
When the team returns with the Ashes the British public will naturally want to show its appreciation, and it seems inevitable that they will also want to know the truth about the great leg theory controversy. To apply the "gag" would be unfair, when men like Larwood have been dubbed "bashers" and Jardine, the captain, has been accused of "frightfulness."

The Australians have not glossed things over. Why should we?

In order to try to get inside the Australian mind, I have been reading through columns of matter in their newspapers, which prove, if proof were needed, how deeply they believe themselves to be in the right.

JARDINE'S SUCCESS

The man I am sorriest for is Jardine. He did not pick his team, and the M. C. C. having provided him with an array of fast bowlers he was entitled to make the most of them. That he did so, in spite of the rough deal he has had, is a great testimony to his virtues as a captain.

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MIGHTY TALKING PICTURE

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MONDAY, the 17th April At 3-30 P. M.
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## DAKU-KI-LADKI

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Shows at: 5, 7-45 & 10-30
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IT NEEDS NO ADVT. . . . .
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or THE BURNING OF LANKA

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1933

## SUBHAS BOSE MAKING SLOW PROGRESS

### Distinguished Viennese Visitors See Him

### SENDS GREETINGS TO GENEVA CONFERENCE ON INDIA

(From Subash Chandra Bose)

VIENNA, March 28.

Since my last letter, the x-ray and other tests have been completed and the doctors have expressed a definite opinion about my abdominal trouble. They have discarded the theory of doudenal ulcer and hav eopined that the pain in the abdomen is due to gall-bladder trouble—Cholecystitis( ) as they say. I have already written about the abnormality found in both the lungs.

The doctors have expressed the opinion that for treatment of gall-bladder trouble, it is not necessary to go to a sanatorium at first, but that I should live in or near Vienna so that my progress or otherwise could be watched from day to day. They think that in three or four days there will be an improvement in my condition. If they are satisfied with my progress, they will advise my removal to a health resort or sanatorium.

Since the 11th instant when I came to this sanatorium, there has been a change in my condition—partly for the better and partly for the worse. My temperature is running at a lower level than before. But I have lst a kilogram in weight, which is equal to nearly 2 lbs. Besides this the pain in the abdomen has increased considerably, much to my discomfort. I am still confined to bed and all exercise has been banned.

I thought it advisable to give the doctors here a chance, and I have, therefore, placed myself under heir treatment since the 16th March, when they declared thei- final diagnosis of my abdominal trouble. Though the treatment for choledystitis in many cases is removal of the gall-bladder by operation my doctors do not reccomend operation now—partly because of my weak condition and partly because they want to give their own treatment a trial. But whether I improve under their treatment or not, in either case the possibility of an operation still exists. If I improve under their treatment here and the pain subsides and appetite improves, I shall then be able to go to a sanatorium in the country or in Switzerland for a radical cure of my lung trouble, and for general e--coupment of helath. But as long as the pain is present, it is impossible to take the nourishment necessary for gaining in weight, and in strength. After I improvve considerably, I shall have to consider, whether I should undergo an operation in order to remove the possibility of future trouble.

DOCTOR'S DIOGNOSIS.

The doctors seem to be sure, that the x-ay examination shows sings of cholecystitis and inflammation of the duodenum. But if their treatment does not do me good, then either the diagnosis or the treatment will have to be altered. I am afraid that the only alteration in treatment will be operation, and the only alteration in diagnosis will be the theory of abdominal-tuberculosis since all other alternatives have been eliminated. The present treatment will continue till about the middle of April and we shall then be in a position to decide the future line of treatment. From my experience since sailing from Bombay, I am afraid that my progress will be much slower than I had anticipated. My only hope is, that if the present diagnosis of abdominal trouble is right and if I improve in consequence, my subsequent recovery may be expedited.

The publication of the White Paper in London within the week has been responsible for bringing the representative of Reuters and some of the London papers to me. I do not know if my statement to them have reached the Indian papers.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Among the distinguished Viennese citizens who have been good enough to visit me is Herr Rene Fulop-Miller and Frau (Mrs.) Fulop-Miller. Herr Fulop Miller is a very aemiable gentleman and one of those highly-cultured souls whose universalism knows no national boundaries. He has won international fame as a thinker, art-critic and author. Frau Fulop-Miller is a great admirer of Sri Aurobindo Ghose, and an ardent friend of my friend Sjt. Dilip Kumar Roy, who is now in Pondicherry. Frau Miller has been exceedingly kind to me and frequently visits me in the hospital.

GENEVA CONFERENCE ON INDIA.

This week an international Conference on India is to be held at Geneva on the 23rd March. Friends of India in foreign countries will participate in this Conference. Madame Horup of Denmark is the Hon. Secretary of this Conference. She visited India in 1931, and was an eye-witness of the lathi charge in Calcutta on Independence Day in January, 1931.

After the Gandhi-Irwin Truce, she interviewed me in Bombay, where both of us had gone to meet Mahatma Gandhi. I had clean forgotten all this, but she has written to me, reminding me of her experiences in India.

Some friends requested me to attend the conference, but, as it was impossible to me to do so, I had to be content with sending a message.

Continental Europe is now passing through exciting times, and Austria is feeling the shock along with other countries. In Austria a tussle seems to be going on between Social Democrats and Fascists.

I think that those of our couuntrymen, who travel to Europe and back, would be well advised to try the Italian boats. I am sure, they will get better service, attention and food, than in other boats.

Yours sincerely.
(Sd.) Subhas C. Bose.

C/o American Express Coy..
Vienna, March 26.

GREETINGS TO CONFERENCE ON INDIA.

The following is the message sent by Syt. Subhas Bose to the Conference on India:—

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I send my cordial greetings to the International Conference on India that is going to meet in Geneva on the 23rd March, and I thank from the bottom of my heart all those friends who have been labouring to bring India before the bar of world-opinion. I wish the Conference a most successful session. and I earnestly hope that the efforts of friends abroad who have taken up the cause of India will meet with fruition.

"In this connection there is one fact I desire to place before the Conference, in as clear as a manner is possible. While the cause of India has suffered to some extent owing to want of propaganda and recognition abroad, it has also suffered owing to misunderstanding and misinterpretation. If my health had permitted it, I would have gladly attended the Conference and made my submission in person, but since that is not possible, I am contrained to send a message in writing with the request that it may be read out when the Conference meets.

"India is out to secure for herself full national sovereignty, which implies complete control over her own defence, finance and foreign affairs, as well as withdrawal of the British Army of occupation.

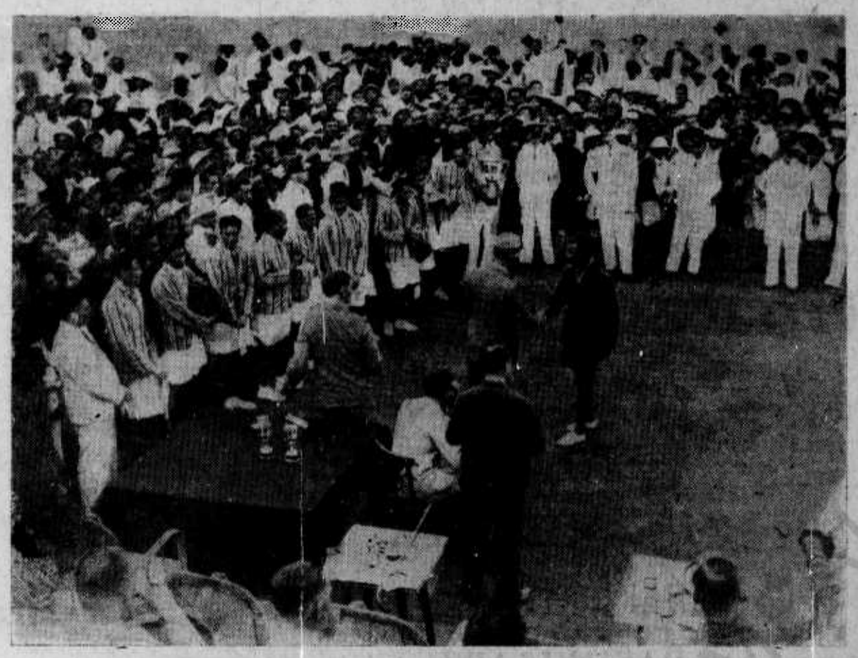
It may be that some of the older politicians—particularly those belonging to the moderate school of thought have given the impression that there can be peace between Britain and India if India secures a constitution on the lines of Canada or Australia. But I desire to state clearly that the entire younger generation of India, in whose hands lies the future leadership of their country, as well as the All-India Trade Union Congress and the entire left wing of the Indian National Congress will never make peace with Britain till India becomes a sovereign state in the sense explained above.

"Ours is an ancient civilization which is stilll throbbing with life. We believe that we have a culture of our own which has something to give to the world. It is essentially necessary for the preservation of India" mission in the world that she should attain full national sovereignty free from British control. I would beg of India's friends to bear this cardinal fact in mind when they act at exponents of India's cause, otherwise they may do more harm then good to the cause of India's emancipation.

(Sd.) SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE.

Sanatorium Dr. Furth Mar. 3.

## Aga Khan Final Pictures



A view of the final presentation ce remony. H. E. shaking hands with the victors.

Masud all smiles as he takes the Cup.

## BOOKS HELD UP

### Calcutta Police Find Th--- Objectionable

JUBBULPORE, April 14.

Information has been received by the Jubbulpore Municipality that a large number of books on politics, ordered by them for the public library from a firm of book sellers at Calcutta, was held up by the Calcutta Police, who found them objectionable.—A.P.

## FORCED LANDING

### Flyer And Disabled Plane Arrive At Karachi

KARACHI, April 14.

Changing over from the aeroplane to the camel-back Miss Jean Batten negotiated 88 miles in the unfrequented and rugged parts of the country with the help of moon-light and, then got into a motor lorry with the disabled plane arriving here at 9 in the morning at distance she was seen having a forced landing sixty miles from Karachi.—A. P.

## SANATANI HOSPITAL FOR CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, April 11

Endeavours are being made in Calcutta by several prominent men to establish a hospital which, when completed will be unique in its character throughout India.

The idea of the organisers, who are Hindus is to build it with at least 25 beds for those who are conservative in their mode of life and habits and who strictly adhere to the Hindu customs.

There is a notion among Hindus, particularly amongst devout Brahmins, Goswamis, Vaishnavas, Mahantas and Pandits, that it is a sin to take any article of food without first offering it to their god. In order that those for whom the hospital is to be built are not inconvenienced, there will be provision in the hospital for the installation of the image of a Hindu god to whom first the diet will be offered and then, as a part of the offering it will be distributed among the patients.—A. P.

## GERMAN AVIATOR FLIES FOR JODHPUR

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

Hans Birtram, the German Aviator, arrived at Bamrauli at about 7 in the morning from Akyab After refuelling, the airman started for Karachi and, while trying to turn, the wheel of the plane was caught in the fencing of the aerodrome. The plane was damaged. This has prevented further progress and hence Birtram has been delayed here

LATER

The German Airman Birtram left Bamrauli for Jodhpur at about noon after repairing the damaged machine.—A. P

## GERMANY ACCEPTS FOUR-POWER PACT

### Only Means Of Giving Peace To Europe, Says Hitler

ROME, April 13.

"The Four-Power Pact has been fully accepted by Germany," said the Prussian Premier, Capt. Goering in a statement to the press. "I hope its spirit won't be modified. Herr Hitler has said that it is the only means of giving peace to Europe for several decades.

Capt. Goering added that his visit to Rome was an official one for the purpose of developing the Italo-German air communications. Von Papen stated that his visit was private, but he naturally discussed the Four-Power Pact protect with Sgn. Mussolini.—Reuter.

## MISS JEAN BATTEN'S FORCED LANDING

### Proceeding To Karachi By Motor Lorry

KARACHI, April 14.

Miss Jean Batten had a forced landing late last evening near Shah Lekhera in Lasbenna State. 35 miles from Karachi.

The plane's tanks have weakened and the propellors broken. She is coming to Karachi by a motor lorry this morning.—A. P.

## STUDENT EXPELLED FROM COLLEGE

### Scrawling Revolutionary Slogans On Walls?

CHITTAGONG, April 12

In connection with the repeated scrawling of revolutionary slogans on the walls of the Chittagong College, three students have been detected as alleged culprits

One student, who is believed to be the principal culprit and the writer of the slogans has been expelled from the college, the second, who is believed to be an associate has been rusticated for one year, while the third, who is believed to be an accomplice has been fined Rs. 5.

WANTED STUDENT ARRESTED.

Susil Das, formerly a B.Sc. student, of the Chittagong College who was wanted by the police under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act has been arrested while taking his meals at a Muktear's House at Patharghatta, in Chittagong.—A. P.

# FURTHER SENSATION IN MOSCOW TRIAL

## Monkhouse's Denial Of Bribery Letter

### THORNTON RETRACTS "CONFESSION" OF SPYING

### Says What He Wrote Was Under Moral Pressure, And He "Always Built, Never Destroyed"

MOSCOW, April 13.

Further sensation was furnished on the resumption of trial of the British Engineers, this evening, when Thornton retracted the alleged confessions of spying which are contained in the deposition he sad signed in the Lubyanka prison on 13th March.

The prosecution was seeking to prove that Thornton had received secret information. Thornton maintained that he received only information of interest to his firm, and when the deposition was read in which Thornton is alleged to have stated that he and Monkhouse had collected secret information, he declared, "I wish to retract the word 'secret".

Later the passage was read from Thornton's deposition to the effect that the whole British personnel of Metropolitan Vickers were gradually drawn into a spying organisation after arrival in the U.S.S.R., and all were engaged in economic and political spying.

"ALL NONSENSE."

The prosecutor asked whether Thornton admitted writing it.

Thornton replied: "Yes, but I want to retract it all. When I wrote it, it was all the same to me what I wrote. It is all nonsense".—Reuter.

Thornton underwent a fire of questions from M. Roginsky. Assistant Prosecutor, seeking to prove that Thornton received secret information through MacDonald from Gusev. Thornton said: "I think I did not ask engineers for secre. information, I do not remember if I asked Gusev or not."

MacDonald was then called again. He stated bluntly that he collected information through Gusev which was transmitted to Thornton. The latter declared that he received no military information from MacDonald. He only received information of interest to the firm.

MONKHOUSE CONTRADICTED

Monkhouse was called and he said that Thornton's evidence was correct, but Madame Kutusova, the Russian Secretary of the Metropolitan Vickers Co. contradicting Monkhouse gave the names of other sources from where the information was received. It was not apparent from the evidence whether the information was secret or otherwise.

"SPYING" DEFINED

Thornton, continuing evidence, denied that members of the Metropolitan Vickers Co. spied; they collected harmless information.

Asked to define spying he said that it consisted of discovery of official secrets in an illegal way.

He added, "I now say that what I signed was untrue, written under abnormal pressure after a long interrogation.

"ALWAYS BUILT, NEVER DESTROYED."

M. Vishinski asked if Thornton desired to commit acts of wreckage and sabotage. Thornton replied "I always built, never destroyed."

Monkhouse having given denial said: "the document I signed concerning the bribery to Golgoff was not written by me."

"NO DEALINGS WITH MONKHOUSE."

Gusev and Sokolev testified they did not know Monkhouse and with him they had no dealings

A BRILLIANT DUEL

As the day's sitting drew to an end, Thornton faced up to the charges more and more firmly. He was engaged in a brilliant duel with the prosecution, and this together with Monkhouse's straightforwardness, and his occasional interpellations created a very favourable impression in the Court, where the atmosphere veered from opposite poles of pessimism to optimism.

Monkhouse, before the Court adjourned, declared that he was not guilty of any crimes except the knowledge that 3,000 roubles were handed to M. Golgoff, President of the Electro-import which he supposed was given in the nature of a bribe for the advancement of Metropolitan Vickers' interests.—Reuter.

## FARM RELIEF BILL PASSED

### Government To Issue 2,000 Dollars Four Per Cent. Bonds

WASHINGTON, April 13.

The House of Representatives passed President Roosevelt's Farm Relief Bill, proposing the issue of 2,000 dollars four per cent. Government Bonds, for refinancing farm mortgages.

The Bill has been sent to the Senate which has amended it so as to guarantee the production costs for farmers by means of federal price fixing.—Reuter's Special.

## FEDERATION OF EDUCATION ASSNS.

### Sardar C. S. Angre Saheb To Represent A. I. F. E. A.

(From A Correspondent)

GWALIOR, April 14.

Shreemant Sardar C. S. Angre Saheb of Gwalior, has been elected to represent the All-India Feudatories' Educational Association in the Fifth Biennial Conference of the World Federation of Education Associations to be held in the last week of July, and first week of August, in Dublin, Ireland.

## WALL STREET OPENS STEADY

### Sharp Rally In Indian Loans And Silver Spurts Again

LONDON, April 13.

On the Stock Exchange despite the eve of Easter holiday, much interest was displayed especially in Kaffirs. Gilt-edged Securities were also strongly favoured.

There was a sharp rally of Indian Loans, and further upward movement of home rails, assisted by hopes of better trade.

In the Commodity markets, business was mostly of a holiday character. Silver, however, spurted again on renewed American buying.

Wall Street opened steady.—Reuter.

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